JANUARY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,516—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies; Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands. Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve,
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... } Rs. 21 to
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } Rs. 22-12 per
"Glenstromie" ... } doz. bottles
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	18th Jan.
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb. ,,
BL BUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards.....	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
ORIENTAL	5460	1000	E. Stewart	29th Mar.
BOKHARA	2955	500		26th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

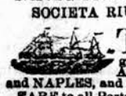
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards..	17thJan.
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe ...	14thFeb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton..	28th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery....	14thMar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie....	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV .

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. 1889
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	29th Feb. '89.	29th Mar. ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA.....	On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Jan. 18.9.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA.....	P. Mersa.....	4,200	606	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE ..	L. Lemecich ..	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR ..	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	25th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich ..	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hod-idah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port said, and Trieste.

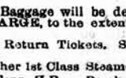
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich ..	4,200	600	16th Jan.
AMPHITRITE ..	L. Lemesich ..	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ..	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Nassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read ..	3395	480	26th Feb. 1889.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ...	3317	480	20th Mar.

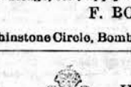
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ASIA	Wm. Russell ..	3550	480	24th Jan. 1889.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby ..	3380	480	3rd April.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th ,,
BRITANNIA...	F. Blight	3060	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA ..	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read ..	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ..	3,317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LOCKSLEY HALL..	T. Collin.....	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL..	T. H. S. Millard.	4,100	500	15th Feb. ,,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	16th March.
WERNETH HALL..	T H.S. Millard.	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th Jan. 1889
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes ...	3,600	400	9th Mar. ,,
KIRBY HALL	Phillips.....	2,700	300	6th April ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th ,, ,,
EDEN HALL.....	S. Hughes ...	3,600	400	1st June ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1888.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th January, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 20th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th January, 1889. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
1889.

SELECTED STEAMERS with and without Doctor and Stewardess.
FARES to Continent from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
FARES to English Port from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.
BAGGAGE space Liberal.
Handbills and Circulars giving full details on application.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bankers and Passenger Agents.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," 3,000 tons, Commander J. R. KEWLEY, will sail for London direct, on or about the 22nd Instant.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking rooms.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALVERT'S CRESOL.

IS now used by the Bombay Municipality; it will be found a most effective preparation, and is Cheaper, although much stronger, than any other Soluble Disinfectant.
Sold in bottles, As. 6, 12, and Re. 1-2.
In gallon tins, Rs. 4.
Per 5-gallon drums, Rs. 18-8.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ENTOMOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

	Rs. a.
A set, mounted in ivory handles, consisting of four knives of various shapes, spring Forceps, and a pair of Scissors, in Morocco case.....	11 0
Collecting Boxes, deal.....from 1-4 to	2 0
Corks for setting out .....doz. sheets	2 0
Forceps .....each	2 4
Insect Cases ..... ,,	5 0
Killing Bottles ..... ,,	2 0
Killing Boxes, zinc ..... ,,	1 4
Nets.....from 3-8 to	10 8
Pins, Kirby's best, mixed sizes .....per oz. packet	1 8
Scissors, per pair, straight, 2-4 .....curved, each	2 12
Setting Boards.....from 14as. to	1 6

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPRATT'S PATENT
MEAT "FIBRINE" VEGETABLE
DOG BISCUITS.
(WITH BEETROOT.) USED IN THE ROYAL KENNELS.

A dog, the size of a fox-terrier, will require from 1 to 1½ biscuits per day; the size of a pointer or retriever, from 3 to 4 biscuits a day; and the size of a mastiff, from 5 to 6 biscuits per day; but, of course, the above quantities vary, according to the dog's health and appetite.
PER TIN CONTAINING 21 lbs.—Rs. 5-0.

PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
CHEMISTS
AND
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.
Rs 2-8 per bottle.
Is a valuable Tonic.
It stimulates the nervous system.
It elevates the mental faculties.
Is strongly recommended in case of exhaustion.
Is a stimulant in cases of sunstroke and diarrhœa.
It appeases hunger and thirst.
It sustains the physical powers of the body.

ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.
Re. 1-4 per bottle.
Is refreshing, refreshing, and invigorating.
It relieves headache and sickness.
It allays ferbile symptoms.
Is a relief in all simple stomach derangements.
It has a most beneficial effect in cases of gout and rheumatism.

IODIZED SARSA-PARILLA.
Rs. 2-8 & Rs. 4 per bottle.
It is a combination of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potassium.
It is of the greatest possible value in all cases requiring treatment for secondary symptoms and in scrofula or other diseases of the skin.
It is especially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.
Re. 1-4 per jar.
It is an elegant and most efficient preparation.
It combines all the essentials of a good dentifrice.
Is a perfect cleanser and preserver of the teeth.
Is a preventative of toothache.
It imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth.

SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES (IMPROVED).
As. 14, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Is a palatable and easily assimilated preparation.
Is a valuable tonic.
It restores the nerve and brain power.
It increases the appetite.
Is an invigorator of the digestive organs.
Is suited to delicate persons and children.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots.....	Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 ,, Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR THE SEASON 1889.
WARM CLOTHING FOR THE COLD WEATHER.
BEST MERINO Undervests and Drawers.
BEST LAMB'S WOOL Ditto. Ditto.
ALL WOOL MERINO half-Hose in Plain and Stripe.
LAMB'S WOOL HALF HOSE.
BROWN, GREY AND BLUE WHITNEY for Ladies and Gentlemen's ULSTERS made to Order.
OUR SECOND SPECIALITE,
For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light, called Clothiratta.
SHIRTINGS.
Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.
We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.
Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.
Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.
JOONAS TYEB AND CO.
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS,
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.
Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequels of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.
A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.
Passengers at ChurchGate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.
SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—
Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case.....	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month.....	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case.....	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1 East Street.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.
NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS. SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
BRILLIANT IN TONE. EXCELLENT FINISH.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH. AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay]
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!
GASSNER DRY CELL.
WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.
Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.
No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.
ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.
THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.
IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 25 per dozen.
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Wholesale Agents.

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CASTOR OIL LOZENGES.
MEDICINE MADE A PLEASURE.
Children eat it with delight like a Sweetmeat.
The Safest and Best Aperient for Children and Adults.
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Apply to any RESPECTABLE CHEMIST.

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Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
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One new splendid useless, varnish color English DOG-CART, with patt wheels and cordroy lining, suitable for a big Arab Waler.
And a few sets of nice and double new English harnesses.
Apply to
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALLOON ASCENT AND PARACHUTE DESCENT.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL,
By kind permission of
H. E. LORD REAY, THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
On SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1889,
at 4-30 p.m.,

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER, AERONAUT of London, will make one of his graceful Balloon Ascents in his splendid new Balloon "THE EMPRESS OF INDIA," and after attaining an altitude of 1,000 feet, he will leap from the Balloon and DROP FROM THE CLOUDS 100 feet, at the speed of a thunderbolt; after which he will open his Parachute or Umbrella, and land on the earth safely in sight of the spectators.

This is acknowledged to be the most Thrilling and Marvellous Scientific Exhibition of the present age.

Gates open at 2 p.m.
Prices of Admission.. Re. 1.
Or including Reserved Enclosure Seats Rs. 2 & Rs. 3
Tickets may be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., And from other Agents Appointed.
MILITARY BAND.
For further particulars see next week's papers.
All letters to be addressed to
SPENCER'S BALLOON & PARACHUTE COMPANY,
Great Western Hotel, Fort, Bombay.

COOK'S
POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

THE s.s. "GODAVARI" will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, 19th inst., at 8-30 p.m., for a Moonlight Cruise round the Harbour. See Handbills.

Band and Refreshments on Board.
Tickets, ONE RUPEE, from
THOMAS COOK & SON.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN MONROE" arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th January, 1889.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that between 3 and 5 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 15th of January, instant, 2 CURRENCY NOTES of Rupees 1,00 each, No. S-58 09384 and No. S-58 01973 respectively, and belonging to Mr. KESSOWJEE DAMOHDUR were LOST between Khoja Gully and the Cloth Market, whoever brings the said Currency Notes to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, New Standard Buildings, Fort, will be rewarded.

BOMBAY RACES 1889.

ENTRANCE 1ST JANUARY.

THE Name of Mr. M. C. M.'s b. a. p. entered for the Melton Stakes is "NOVELTY."

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary,
W. I. T. Club.
Poona, 14th January, 1889.

JOHN JONES'
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AT
MODERATE PRICES.

Sole Agent for Bombay.
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37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
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Bombay Catholic Examiner	10 0	8 0	6 0
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Illustrated Catholic American	16 0	12 8	9 0
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Weekly Register	14 0	11 0	18 0

Monthly Periodical and Reviews.	On Receipt.	One Week after Receipt.	Three Weeks after Receipt.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ave Maria	10 0	8 0	6 0
Catholic Missions	3 0	2 8	2 0
Catholic Fireside	1 8	1 0	0 12
Catholic World	15 0	14 0	8 0
Dublin Review (Quarterly)	16 0	15 0	9 0
Irish Monthly	5 0	4 0	3 0
Lamp	5 0	4 0	3 0
Merry England	9 0	8 0	5 8
Month	15 0	14 0	8 0

Mail Day's post carries papers on arrival of the English mail.

Thursday's post carries papers three days after receipt.

Monday's post carries papers one week after receipt.

* This Bombay paper is supplied on Fridays, Mondays or Thursdays at Rs. 10, Rs. 8, or Rs. 6.

The *Bombay Gazette* and the above papers and PERIODICALS are also lent for PERUSAL in Bombay through Library messengers at moderate rates of subscription. Prospectus on application.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
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A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICES.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m.

(1) To Receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1888.
(2) To Declare a Dividend.
(3) To Elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To Transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 12th January, 1889.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 5 per Share being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to

A. MINCK,
Engineer,
Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for Half-year ending 31st December, 1888, including the Dividend out of Surplus Profit for Half-year ended 30th June, 1888, have THIS DAY been posted.

HENRY CONDER,
Acting Agent.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th January, 1889.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS
WITH
NUMEROUS WOOD ENGRAVINGS
OF
THE CONGRESS LEADERS, SPEAKERS, AND DELEGATES

FROM different parts of India. Price, One Rupee One Anna, post free. Portraits of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Mr. G. Yule, Hon. K. Telang, Hon. Pundit Audhia Nath, Hon. Perozeshah Mehta, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Sirdar Dyal Singh, Professor J. Adams, Mr. Eardly Norton, &c., &c. The publication will also contain views of the interior and exterior of the Meeting Hall scenes in the Camp, &c.

The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.

Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings". All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
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ALTERATIVE PILLS,
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1874, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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„ 1825	£988,156
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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

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Floral Note and Envelopes per packet	0 12
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Ivy Correspondence	1 8
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"Just a few Words" Correspondence	0 12
Assorted	0 12
Primrose, Boquet per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence „	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence „	0 12
4 o'Clock Correspondence „	0 12
Cinderella	0 12
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Revolving Cabinet „	5 0
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These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific, whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d, and 11s.

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Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Says the *Advocate of India*:—It should find access to every home; we wish it every success.

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On account of increasing patronage it has been decided not to amalgamate the journal, with the Student's Magazine, as formerly advertised. The "LITERARY ALBUM," will be published as henceforth. Its policy of selections will be changed for better and the editing, will be done from the 1st of January next, by a well read gentlemen.

A well executed PORT

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

General Municipal Elections in Bombay.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 15th:—Wave (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Hindoo (s), from Cutch Mandvie; Maharaja (s) and Nevasa (s), Calcutta; and Clan Munroe (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kovno (s), for Hull, &c., and Maria Theresa (s), China.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s. s. Avoca will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Friday, the 18th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian Mails per s. s. Shannon will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 8 a.m.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—The usual meeting of the Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Col. Merewether, but there was no business of public interest transacted.

LOST.—Bapoojee Hormusjee residing at Mody Bay Street, Fort, has reported to the police that his wife dropped a gold bangle from off her wrist on Tuesday last, valued at Rs. 85, somewhere about the Frere Road.—Purshotum Dulliohund, a dealer in precious stones, also reported to the police on Tuesday that he dropped a large square emerald, weighing 4½ rutees, and valued at Rs. 1,100, somewhere about Shaik Memon Street.

SUSPECTED DESERTER.—Inspector Stanford yesterday charged Edward Williams, a vagrant, before Mr. Hamilton, with having been drunk and disorderly on Tuesday evening near Colaba. The police officer found the prisoner going about the streets in a drunken condition and had been removed to the station, where he discovered that Williams answered to the description of a deserter from Deesa. The Magistrate gave Williams two days' imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Balla Chima, against whom there appeared a register of three previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector young before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a copper vessel valued at Rs. 3, the property of Luximon Ballajee, a dyer, from his residence at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road on Tuesday night last. Balla was arrested with the stolen property in his possession. Balla on pleading guilty to the charge and admitting previous convictions, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

STEALING WHISKY.—At the Police Court yesterday Narayan Hurry, a coolie, was charged before Mr. Hamilton with stealing nine bottles of whisky and three bottles of brandy. It appeared that the liquor had been bought from a shop in Pydhownie and the purchaser, having occasion to visit another, had left bottles in the shop while he went away. The accused meanwhile stole the bottles and tried to dispose of them, but was arrested before he could do so. Pleading guilty to the charge, he was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will give a moonlight performance at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 8-30, performing the following programme:—

Overture	Poliuto	Donizetti.
Selection	Das Nachtlager in Granada	Kreutzer.
Valse	Fairie Voices	Crowe.
Selection	Mefistofele	Boito.
Polka	Lorely	Piefke.
March (of the pilgrims)	Tannhauser	Wagner.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—At the Police Court yesterday Stephen Bodkin and three other seamen of the s. s. Bedouin were charged before Mr. Hamilton with being absent from their ship without leave. The men, it appeared, were away from their ship for three days and spending their time in liquor shops. Owing to the bills run up at these places being presented to him, Captain Reid had the men arrested and brought back to the ship. The men made no defence, and Captain Reid, not wishing them to be punished as they were good sailors and as they promised to work, the Magistrate discharged them.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of Balkrishna Vittoo, aged 5 years. Deceased was the son of a Hindoo widow, who lived in a chawl at Clerk Road. On the evening of the 5th instant the clothes of the deceased accidentally caught fire from a naked kerosine oil lamp that was standing on a low table in his mother's room, and he was extensively burnt about his body. He was being treated at the hospital. On Tuesday morning symptoms of tetanus set in and he died at 4 p.m. on that day. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

BITING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Sulleman Manuk was brought up on remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan with causing hurt to Chotee, woman, on the 15th December last, at Muddenpoora Street, by biting off her nose. The woman Chotee was formerly a mistress of the accused Sulleman, who, on meeting her on the evening of the date in question at a *pan-soopari* shop at Muddenpoora, in a freak of jealousy got hold of her by her hair, knocked her down, and bit off her nose and decamped, but was subsequently arrested and handed over to the police. Sulleman was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation to consider the budget was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Sayani. There were present:—Messrs. T. Blaney, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, P. C. DeSouza, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, R. Gilbert, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kavasji Dady Limji, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Col. G. L. C. Merewether, Capt. Sir H. Morland, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, Naoroji Beiramji Suntock, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, H. W. Uloth, Surgeon-Major G. Waters, and Mr. M. R. Wyer.

THE BUDGET.

Col Merewether proposed the sanction for the total expenditure for the year 1889-90, including grant for new works chargeable to Revenue and Municipal Building Fund, at Rs. 52,48,156.

NEW WORKS.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned for new works, the detailed statement of which was discussed *seriatim*.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

The Corporation, on the motion of Colonel Merewether, passed the total expenditure, including the closing balance required by law at Rs. 1,00,000, at Rs. 53,70,200, subject, however, to the decision the Corporation might come to regarding the licensing of conveyance establishment and the question of the enhanced cost for primary education and the joint schools' committee establishment.

After transacting further formal business with regard to the budget the Corporation adjourned till Monday afternoon.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE LAWN-TANNIS HANDICAP.

1ST TIES.

Quentin, by ½ 15 and 1 bisque vs. Froom by 15.
Craig, by 15 Bye
Reed, by 15 vs. Shaw by ½ 15.
Lymington, by 30 Bye
Marshall, by ½ 30 vs. Ferine by ½ 30.
McCausland, by 15 Bye
Sangster, Scratch vs. Brooks by ½ 15.
Young, by 15 Bye
Dunsterville by ½ 15 vs. Boggs by ½ 30.
Graham, by ½ 15 and 1 bisque Bye.
O'Connor, by 15 Bye.
Barrow, by ½ 15 Bye.
Hensley, by ½ 15 and 1 bisque Bye.
Cobbold, by ½ 15 and 1 bisque Bye.
Barton, Scratch Bye.
MacMahon, by 2 bisques Bye.
Two ties will be drawn on the 19th instant.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially were the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

THE Commission resumed its sitting at 11 o'clock on Tuesday:—

CONTINUATION OF THE BHORE CASE.

The Advocate-General, continuing his address for the prosecution, said:—I was just, my lord, finishing what I had to say on the Bhore case, when the Court rose last night. Mr. Leslie Crawford very rightly drew the attention of the Commission to a passage in Exhibit D-B as a part of the answer to the suggestion that this interview of the 6th was an afterthought. But I find it impossible to suggest my reason why the Paut should have invented this story if it were not true.

FORCED LOANS.

Regarding the other cases, without any desire to minimise their gravity, I hope I may be able to travel over more quickly. The next case is Thakar's case. It stands on a different footing from the others. It may be called a specimen of the forced loan order. I believe it cannot be shown that Thakar got anything for it. The only thing Mr. Crawford can suggest as a motive for any ill-feeling is that he preferred Baput to Thakar, Baput being a witness later on. He is one of the best educated men in the service, and I submit the man gave his evidence without the slightest trace of exaggeration. His case is that at an interview with Crawford at his Karki bungalow on 29th January 1887, he asked that he might get a vacant place as Forest Officer or Deputy Collector, the latter place for which he was eminently adapted. Mr. Crawford asked him for the sum of Rs. 1,000. Then you find that he does draw two days later—I find that the intervening day was a Sunday—but on the 31st Rs.1,000 were drawn fom the Savings Bank, as appears from Exhibit B-O, and gets it changed into notes. The money does not seem to be paid exactly as a bribe. It would be rather a forced loan of the worst type from a subordinate. Then, of course, your lordships may ask why is it included in the graver charges? For this reason that taking money, even calling it a loan, from a subordinate in that way, can, I think, be looked upon as anything else than as coming under those graver charges. He seems to have got nothing for it, and he could not do else than comply with Mr. Crawford's demand, considering the power Mr. Crawford had of standing in his way. I think the man seems in no way to exaggerate in anything he says, nor puts at in any hostile manner. And we cannot say that there is any suggestion against his character in cross-examination. His fitness for the high appointment is quite admitted, and it is impossible to say why he came here to tell an untrue story.

PARANJPAY'S CASE.

Now we come to Paranjpay's case. He is a man who does not in any way implicate Mr. Crawford. He does not profess to have had any conversation with Mr. Crawford on the subject. His interview rather was with Hanmantrao, and his payments were made to Hanmantrao. He pays Rs. 1,500 in all to Hanmantrao. He drew Rs. 600 from the Savings Bank on 17th January 1887, and paid Rs. 500 in February, and what does he get? He, I submit, got a very important benefit indeed. He got restitution to the ranks of the service and to the ranks of sub *pro tem*. Now there is a good deal said about the unfair treatment of Paranjpay by the officers who carried high authority. I think it was said that Paranjpay's case was not heard. If you look at the documentary evidence that is not so. I might add that this is evidently an appointment made contrary to the opinion of both the Collectors at the time.

The President: Mr. Woodward had actually appointed him to act in a vacancy.

The Advocate-General: It was only to fill a short privilege leave vacancy. You must remember that the man had been reduced even in his position of aval karkoon so lately as June 1886.

The President: Mr. Crawford was right in saying that Mr. Woodward had recommended Paranjpay.

The Advocate-General: But he seems to have changed his mind in later years. You will see from the last endorsement of his that he by no means encourages the man. The utmost he says is that he will raise no objection, if the Commissioner wishes to appoint the man, when he has passed the higher standard examination. And you will remember that long after that endorsement of 1884 the man, having gone wrong to some extent, was moved to a worse appointment even as head karkoon. Then, again, see what motive Paranjpay could have in coming here. If anything, his feelings ought to be those of excessive gratitude to Mr. Crawford, who put him back into his appointment, contrary to the opinion of Government and of every officer concerned. Then there is no doubt that the man did draw the money, and if we were to reject his story, the question arises what he did with it. It may be said that the money went only to Hanmantrao, and never got beyond that. If that suggestion were accepted, the question is how his appointments were made. We find that a vacancy was created in Chandore by Nagarkar being moved to Mawal, and the vacancy was made for Paranjpay in the district in which he was serving.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton: Why was he not sent to Mawal?

The Advocate-General: It would have been an almost extraordinary thing to appoint him to an acting mamlat in another taluka. It would have been a very extraordinary thing to take this man, an aval karkoon of a low standing, from the Nassick to the Poona Collectorate. Further, of course, the Commission remembers that his appointment was certainly not received with enthusiasm by the officers working in the Nassick district. Mr. Frost strongly remonstrated against the man's having any important charge whatever. He was then transferred to Peint, which allows Sindekar to go to Chandore; and, more fortunate than Sindekar and others who had served in Peint, he was in a very short time transferred from that mamlatdarship of evil reputation. He was appointed to the place on the 24th April, and on 24th May he was transferred to a place in Sholapore. Mr. Crawford said the man was transferred because the civilians of Nassick had something like a prejudice against the man.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton: It is natural that a Collector should try the best man he can.

The Advocate-General: Certainly. But according to Mr. Crawford, Mr. Woodward rather liked the man, and there was no reason, therefore, to take him out of Mr. Woodward's jurisdiction about the time of his coming back.

CHOWBAL'S CHARGE AGAINST HANMANTRAO.

Now I pass on to Chowbal's case. Chowbal is one of the men who, as I reminded the Commission at an earlier period, not only thought himself an ill-used man, but also sent in a petition complaining of supersessions. Whether he was right or wrong in that opinion is a point which I do not think is worth while discussing.

The President observed that he thought he was superseded in accordance with a peculiar theory of his own.

The Advocate-General: As I have said already, I do not propose to discuss whether he was right or wrong in that opinion. But the important thing is that he did complain of supersessions. Chowbal does not press the case home against Mr. Crawford; but an important point in his evidence is that he speaks to the presence of Hanmantrao at Kirkee in Mr. Crawford's company, and to Hanmantrao interfering in the conversation about appointments. If his evidence is accepted, it does not, of course, go to prove corruption against Mr. Crawford, but it shows that connection between Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao was perfectly different from that admitted by Mr. Crawford. He says all along that the demand for money was made by Hanmantrao, and does not attempt to foist it upon Mr. Crawford. That, I think, is a strong indication of his veracity; for if he had been brought here to tell a false story against Mr. Crawford, he would not have stopped short at the crucial point. His very caution in not implicating Mr. Crawford shows that he had not come here to tell a false story. His evidence is of great importance on the indirect question relating to the connection of Hanmantrao with Mr. Crawford.

TAMBAY'S TRANSACTION WITH DESHMUKH.

The Tambay case is again a comparatively unimportant one. It is not suggested, at all events in Tambay's case, that he has any animosity against Mr. Crawford or has any reason for cherishing animosity. The only words he attributes to Mr. Crawford, which appear to have created a suspicion in his mind, were to the effect that there might be other reasons for his not getting promotion. The words, in themselves, are not open to suspision; but the evidence of this man is again all the more important, in that he, too, does not implicate Mr. Crawford. It is perfectly plain that he had drawn money and paid it to Deshmukh to be handed over to Hanmantrao. By his own confession, Deshmukh is a witness of a very low character. He is Hanmantrao's sub-agent, and you can hardly imagine a man coming here stamp himself with that character, unless he actually filled it. You find that Tambay draws money from the Savings Bank, and Deshmukh admits the receipt of the money.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GRADE PROMOTION.

This, again, is a minor case. It was Nagar who, as I mentioned just in another case, was transferred to Mawal, in order to make room for Paranjpay. He said that first he asked for a transfer and paid for it; but Hanmantrao told him that he should have a grade promotion instead of a transfer, and he did get a most extraordinary grade promotion. He does not seem to be a man of very surpassing merit. In fact, Mr. Keyeer complained of him very shortly after his promotion. But he got his *sub pro tem.* in the third grade, although he was the fourteenth man in the fourth grade, in which there were some *sub pro tem* men above him. He had originally applied for a transfer from Kerkella, where he was, and he had a strong motive for applying for that transfer, because he was lying ill with fever at that place. Mr. Crawford has himself recorded that fact in his note-book, and it surprises me that Mr. Crawford now says that he did not see the man at Kerkella, in face of what is recorded in his own note-book. (While on this point, Mr. Latham referred to the note and to Mr. Crawford's letter, dated 16th May 1887, to the Secretary to Government.) The learned counsel commenting upon these documents, said: It will be seen from this how very strong motive there was for Nagarkar to do all he can to get the transfer. Again, Nagarkar is a man who appears to have had over-good treatment from Mr. Crawford. He does not say anything personally against Mr. Crawford, and I see no reason whatever for doubting his story as to the payment of money to Hanmantrao.

MORE INCONSISTENCIES IN MR. CRAWFORD'S EVIDENCE.

Then we pass on to Dashpande's case. He, again, is one of the men in the service selected for promotion. We know that he was selected to act as native Assistant, to be taken on tour with Mr. Crawford. His evidence again does not go direct to Mr. Crawford, but only touches Mr. Crawford through the medium of Hanmantrao. Mr. Crawford's explanation as to Deshpande's story is that he is a man whom he snubbed a good deal on account of his self-conceit. I cannot see any trace of this in Mr. Crawford's actions, except that place in which Mr. Crawford says he had a witness to that who, although present, was not called, and I may say that the conversation in the form in which Mr. Crawford stated it cannot possibly be credited. Mr. Crawford's evidence must certainly be incorrect, for he speaks at having his conversation with Deshpande after the reply from Mr. Hart. That must be incorrect, for the reply was not written till after 15th March. On the other hand, we know that Desphande was at Nasik on the morning of the 17th, so that he must have left Poona on the 16th, so that the conversation, as Mr. Crawford puts it, cannot be correct.

The President: I do not see what influence this has on the case.

The Advocate-General: Well, Mr. Crawford says, this letter had the effect on this man's mind he stated. But only before the receipt of this letter, there may have been some occasion for the man's feelings. There is not much importance in the fact, but I think the inconsistency is on Mr. Crawford's side. But considering this conversation and Desphande's jeers, as Mr. Crawford puts it, it is hard to see that it is one of the slightest motives to give false evidence that could well be devised. Desphande had certainly been raised to a position of importance. Why he should come here and give false evidence I cannot see.

HANMANTRAO'S AGENCY.

Then to pass the Kelkar's case. He is a man of whom Mr. Crawford has expressed a very high opinion—an opinion which improved very much during his longer acquaintance, as you will find in ExhibitG-A, which is a letter from Mr. Monteith in answer to a letter from Mr. Crawford of 5th May saying, "I can give my unqualified support to this application. I look upon Kelkar as one of the most reliable of mamlatdars" Kelkar is one of the most rising men by Mr. Crawford's statement. His case again touches Mr. Crawford very slightly, I admit. The men he implicates rather are Deshmuk and Hanmantrao, and the only thing he says against Mr. Crawford is the assertion that Mr. Crawford maligned him. I think Kelkar saying no more than he did is rather in his favour. I can see no reason why he should have invented that story, and it appears Mr. Crawford has received anonymous petitions at that time, but I do not see what Kelkar could have to do with that. I do not see any motive for his coming here to press his case before the Court; but he does not try to do so, and, as I said before, he only implicates Hanmantrao and Deshmuk. He paid the first Rs. 100 out of his savings. There could be no misimpression as to that. But my learned friend, although we have this fact corroborated, suggested that the story must be untrue, because the man had 450 rupees in his Savings Bank, from which he had drawn. But if you glance at the savings book, he had not Rs. 450 at his credit. My learned friend is in error as to that.

The Advocate-General then, by referring to the bank book, showed that the witness told the truth in what he said, and that there was no reason to doubt him.

Kacheswar Chincholikar is one of the oldest mamlatdars who came in for promotion with the new resolutions of January 1879 and was transferred to Peint. Here is a man who again does not touch Mr. Crawford directly, and I submit that his evidence is, in some respects, favourable to him. Mr. Crawford is only touched by the fact of the man's payment through Hanmantrao, and although Hanmantrao says the witness spoke to Crawford, it might well have been a falsehood. That he paid the money directly to Hanmantrao is as strongly corroborated as any payment we have had.

MR. CRAWFORD PREPARES FOR THE VICEROY.

We come now to Soman's case. He was the only man in the first grade at the time Mr. Crawford became Commissioner. We had, of course, men like Baput being promoted to the first grade. But he was sixth on the first grade when Mr. Crawford came into office, and all that he had to wish for was to end his service in quiet in the place where he was—near to where his children were being educated. It is quite evident from Mr. Loch's letter that this was the man's object. This is a case which touches Mr. Crawford directly. I would place it in the same category as Thakar's case, as the man was forced, or surprised rather, into a loan. This is a man whose story is in conflict with Crawford, both as to Crawford asking the money and as to Hanmantrao being present at the time. It is stated that Hanmantrao took him to Crawford, when he got his endorsement on the document marked A-J, in which he says he is able to meet the wishes of himself and Mr. Loch's intercession for him. That was not exactly the way in which it was done. Mr. Loch made some arrangements, of course, and probably they were carried out. Mr. Crawford applied to him for Rs. 1,500 on account, as he said, of the impending visit of the Viceroy. Mr. Crawford says it was impossible he could have asked him for that, for he had no additional expenses connected with the Viceroy's visit. Well, that may have been, but Mr. Crawford was not a man who was never in want of money, and if at that time he was in no need of money, except such as the coming of the Viceroy might bring upon him it was unusual. But you must look at this as at Mr. Crawford's condition. He always wanted money, and took it when he could get a loan; therefore what was more natural for him to give that as a reason for getting the money?

The President: Was the money not paid on the day after the Viceroy's coming?

The Advocate-General: Does your lordship think so?

The President: Yes, although he had the money in his pocket all the time.

The Advocate-General: I do not see why it should be the 20th rather than the 19th.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton: The Viceroy came on the 19th at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Advocate-General: He arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. You will find that in Exhibit X-C.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton: Soman said he did not know whether he paid the money on that day or three days afterwards.

The Advocate-General: Of course, it can be said if the money had really been wanted on that account, then Hanmantrao would at once have pressed him for the money. But we know in reality that Mr. Crawford always wanted money. You may say it was not wanted at that very moment, but merely that it was an excuse given when it was really wanted for the distress in which Mr. Crawford then was. Somar must have got that money on the 19th and left Poona on the 20th.

The President: No, he did not go for three or four days afterwards.

The Advocate-General: You refer to his cross-examination, I suppose.

The President: There seems no doubt about it.

The Advocate-General: Well, he may have left Poona before daylight on the 21st. He says himself his recollection is vague. He sees Mr. Crawford on the 18th; and if he left on the 20th, that would be the third day, according to native calculation. Soman is a man who it is impossible to suggest had any animus against Mr. Crawford. He understood that the money he was giving Mr. Crawford was a loan, and as this comes under the graver offences charged, while at the same time Mr. Crawford writes a favourable endorsement on the man's petition. Of course, he is mixed up with one of the minor charges, but that, I think, I will differ till I come to speak on that question of subordinates.

SUPERSEDED PERMANENTLY.

Then we come to Dravid's case. This is one of those cases of the restoration of a degraded man.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton: Is not that too strong an expression?

The Advocate-General: Well, he had been put out of a higher position. Of course, I quite grant you it is temporary rather than permanent, but I do not think there is any necessity for caviling about terms. I quite grant that he does not say he saw Mr. Crawford at all. His story is hardly that of a man who would come to make a false case against Crawford. But he did see Hanmantrao and pay him. It is one of those cases which go to show the sort of position Hanmantrao held. He is taken to Mr. Crawford's bungalow, and there shown the list—A-E amongst the exhibits—with the remarks against his name in Mr. Crawford's handwriting "superseded permanently." That can hardly be the case unless Hanmantrao occupied a very different position to Mr. Crawford than Mr. Crawford admits. Dravid tells us, and I think very naturally, how he saw this document A-E—the list of graduates—and saw against it the remark that he was "not to be promoted." In regard to the mistake he made in his evidence, I think it is not the mistake of a man who was coached, as was suggested, before coming into Court. I think it is plain the man was, as he said, and as he said in cross-examination, that he had not seen the list the time Hanmantrao showed it to him. His mistake was just the mistake a man would make. If he had been coached and been shown the list before coming into Court, he would have stated the right words. I think, therefore, his story displays the strongest marks of truth. Grave doubts have been suggested as to when these words were written. Mr. Crawford says these words were written before the last part. I submit to your lordships that it is almost impossible to accept that because of these remarks:—"This man was head karkun at Man, but was reduced to a clerk's place on the Satara Collector's establishment, in consequence of certain irregularities alleged to have been committed in the trial of a criminal case. The Commissioner (on 7th July 1884) decided he should not be again entrusted with magisterial powers for a period of two years, *but Government on 20th March 1885 reduced this period to one year.*" These remarks must have been written in the last column. If you look at it, they must all have been written at one time, or almost all at one time, or before Mr. Kyte left the office, which was at a very early date. You see the pencilled notes are in his handwriting, and have been forced down below their proper place. This can only have been done before Mr. Kyte left the office. Then comes the conflict of evidence between Dravid and Mr. Crawford; but there is nothing to show that the evidence of Dravid is not that of a truthful man. Mr. Crawford gives the date of the erasure of the pencilled markings prior to Mr. Kyte's leaving the office, and the circumstances of the case are entirely in favour of Dravid's view. Supposing that this was a got-up case against Crawford in the Hanmantrao trial, does your lordship suppose the Government would not have been furnished with this document A-E to take up Dravid's statement? It was not produced during Dravid's examination. It was put in at a much later time.

HANMANTRAO ACTS ON HIS IMAGINATION.

I think Pradhan is one of the least satisfactory witnesses that we have had here. His case differs certainly from most of our other cases in this that there is here a rather too exact correspondence in the evidence of Pradhan Bhimself and his cousin, who corroborated him.

The President observed that there was something suspicious in the similarity.

The Advocate-General: I think there is a good deal to show that there was something at the bottom. But if Pradhan's evidence proves anything, it shows the place which Hanmantrao filled in the imagination of all those around Mr. Crawford.

PATWARDHAN'S CASE.

We come next to Patwardhan's case There will be no doubt, I think, in the Commissioners' mind as to the payment of the money; but there is no attempt made by the men to connect Mr. Crawford with the payment. Patwardhan gives his story all the more appearance of truth, when he says that Hanmantrao was the person who had taken him to Mr. Crawford's bungalow. I quite agree that Hanmantrao might introduce a man to Mr. Crawford without having any guilty design in the matter. The question of payment was not mooted till some time after the introduction, but the important point is that the man who originally introduced him was Hanmantrao. If this were a concocted story, you would have had it from the witness that Hanmantrao had demanded money at the time of the introduction, instead of saying that it was done six months later.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton: If Hanmantrao introduced any man to Mr. Crawford, that would not be inconsistent with the relations which, Mr. Crawford said, he had with Haumantrao.

The Advocate-General: Perhaps not; but Mr. Crawford himself says that Hanmantrao never introduced any man to him.

The Hon. Mr. Quinton: Mr. Crawford does not admit that; but what I mean to say is supposing that Hanmantrao did introduce people to Mr. Crawford, it was not inconsistent with his relations to Mr. Crawford of a money-broker only.

The Advocate-General: But it is inconsistent with the account Mr. Crawford gives of his relations.

THE CHARACTER OF KHASNAVIS.

Then we come to the case of Khasnavis, which is an important one. Khasnavis is in a different position from that of the rest, because he is the one man on whose character no imputation is made by the defence. It is a remarkable thing in this case that you are asked to find that all the witnesses who had appeared for the prosecution had perjured themselves, although nothing could be said by the defence to impeach their veracity," except in the solitary instance of Khasnavis. There have been anonymous petitions against him, and it is said that he has accumulated a good deal of money; but whether by foul means or fair, there is no means of saying at present. At the time when Khasnavis was at the bottom of the list, Mr. Crawford wrote that he was so high in the grade that he must get his promotion to a first-class mamlat. It is hard to see how Mr Crawford could have written that except on the supposition that some influence was at work. Then it is pretty clear that Khasnavis has been borrowing money from Taloo, and there is no reason to suspect Taloo of fabricating documents. Khasnavis must have been to some extent in Hanmantrao's secrets, as appears from his story about the bond passed by Mr. Crawford to a money-lender. Khasnavis says he paid Rs. 400 in respect of the bond to the Marwadi, and made an endorsement to that effect on it. Now, if Khasnavis was telling a falsehood, the defence would have flourished the bond in his face, and thus completely discredited him.

LOANS OF A MORE USURIOUS CHARACTER.

We now come to Phadke's case. We have now come to the conclusion of the Hanmantrao cases, except those that come under the forced loan order, and I had better take the cases in the order in which they come. This is the first of the Abbas cases; and, of course, you are coming to a lower ground than even the Hanmantrao cases, Abbas being engaged on loans of a more usurious character. Phadke is one of the petitioners, and one who petitioned rightfully. He is a man who undoubtedly was superseded. He seems to have been a man of considerable pertinacity, who knew how to fight his claims, and as you will see from Exhibit I-O, he did fight his claims. He represented that he had been ill-treated and been superseded, through no fault of his own, and he got the answer that his claims would be duly considered, and that he would be provided for after his seniors above him. But he averred that he had no seniors, and was bound to have his appointment at once.

The President: There he is actually wrong, is he not?

The Advocate-General: That depends upon the manner in which you look at it. If Mr. Robertson's principle was to be followed, he was the senior. Phadke was senior to all graduates, though, of course, graduates got very much quicker promotion. Look at Mr. Robertson's list, and you will find there were some of the same grade who passed higher—I think, with the exception of Sindekar, who was the only man who had passed at an earlier date. There were no graduates who had passed at the same date and passed higher, with the exception of Chowbal and Vinze. The others, I think, got moved away, as Pendse said in his cross-examination. Some from death and some from other causes, got moved away gradually. The appointments appeared in the *Government Gazette* of February 17, 1887, as you will see from Exhibit C-E. It was, no doubt, a wrong order, and, no doubt, dealt unjustly with Phadke, so that I think Mr. Crawford's note on it was an evident mistake. Although it was a mistake, it was a thing which wrankled in his breast very considerably. Whether it was a mistake or not, it told heavily on Phadke, and one is not astonished at his taking the means he did to counteract it. He comes to Poona, and you have his interview with Abbas. You have also the statement of Abbas of his interview with Mr. Crawford. I would not ask the Court to place any confidence in the statement of Abbas standing alone. It is a curious and unpleasant feature in the case that this man has been selected by Mr. Crawford for the appointment, which, I think, I must call a confidential one—to be a go-between Mr. Crawford and his creditors to raise money. It is, indeed, astonishing to find that such confidence should be placed in him. It is quite clear that each of the witnesses, Phadke and Abbas, shrink from admitting that his hand was the hand that conveyed the notes to Mr. Crawford. But then Abbas admits getting his commission from Mr. Crawford, and you can have no doubt but that that is true. In regard to the raising of the money, the story gets to be rather a complicated one, but I think it is clear that he did raise the money.

ELABORATE DEVICE OF KAZI ABBAS.

Coming next to the Tambay case, Mr. Latham said: Tambay is a witness of remarkable intelligence. There is not the least doubt that he had a long correspondence with Kazi Abbas, and there is not the least doubt about his payment of money to him. The suggestion is that all this is merely part of an elaborate device of Kazi Abbas, who, no doubt, took the money, and assured Tambay that he would do what he could for him, but that all this was done behind the back of Mr. Crawford. Such a defence brings the matter into very dangerous proximity to Mr. Crawford, when it is admitted that the Kazi who was one of his agents, was probably playing tricks of this kind. Taking the conduct of Crawford in the most favourable light, it shows what a dangerous thing it is to have in one's confidence a man of the type of Kazi Abbas, who did not scruple to use his name. Mr. Crawford wrote to Mr. Grant warmly recommending Tambay to him. It is extraordinary that after half an hour's interview with Tambay, Mr. Crawford should take a keen interest in the man whom he had not seen before.

I now come to Barge's case. This man was determined not to say anything about payment to Mr. Crawford, and, therefore, it can well be imagined that he would not exaggerate anything against Mr. Crawford; but his evidence is quite clear as to his visit to Mr. Crawford's house, and what is more, in company with Abbas. As the man would say nothing more, his evidence, as far as it goes, is all the more valuable and trustworthy.

The two final cases on the list were those of Kharkhar, and Bapat Kharkhar is a very promising man in the service, who is one of the three assistants to the Commissioner. He does not seem to have received either much good or evil at the hands of Mr. Crawford, because his appointment is really due to Mr. Robertson. His was one of the cases of forced loans from a subordinate with no security to treat it as a loan, and no suggestion whatever of paying it back at a future time.

"ALWAYS IN NEED OF MONEY."

As for Bapat, Mr. Crawford had really heaped promotions on him, and it was impossible to suggest that he had been led by any animosity against Mr. Crawford to tell a false story against him. There was no motive to do such a thing on his part, and I do not see anything improbable in Mr. Crawford, who was always in want of money, and has himself told us as much about his distress, forming a shrewd idea that Bapat was a man blessed with money, and consequently applying to him for it. It is not a thing one likes to do; but when a man is once in that position in which he is anxious to get money wherever he can get it from, being always in need of money, the probability is that he will get it from whoever he thinks is likely to give it to him.

IS THERE A CONSPIRACY AGAINST MR. CRAWFORD?

With this case ends the series of charges of corruption in this case. If the Court holds that these charges are all untrue, it must be done only on the hypothesis that there is a most gigantic conspiracy existing against Mr. Crawford. Who are the conspirators, and where are they? How is it that, if there were such a conspiracy, the officers in the employment of the Government of Bombay, who are tolerably familiar with native habits and who have this case in their charge, should never discover it? I have heard two names really suggested in this connection by the defence. One of these is Bhimbhoy. The Court saw Mr. Bhimbhoy in the box, and I think you will have seen that he is hardly the stamp of a man for becoming a conspirator. There is no doubt that Mr. Crawford has annoyed him, and that in a letter to Mr. Muir Mackenzie he wrote a paragraph with an insinuation against Bhimbhoy. The insinuation was, however, promptly contradicted by Mr. Muir Mackenzie in his reply to Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Crawford seems to have been entirely satisfied with it. It is then a pity that, that being so, Mr. Crawford should have introduced that paragraph in the document appended to his petition, stating that he had brought Bhimbhoy's improper conduct to the notice of his superior officer, although he had at once repudiated the insinuation. Then there is Balaji Gangadhar Sathe. He has long since been sent away to a remote part of the Presidency, Ratnagiri. It is quite a distinct division, and the population is quite distinct from that of Poona. If it was a conspiracy formed by Sathe, the action of Government in sending him away to such a place would have at once broken it down. Pendse is spoken of by my learned friend rather as a man against whom a threat was held out by others. The threat was that if Pendse did not come to accuse Mr. Crawford of corruption, some one would say that there was an instance in corruption in the appointment of his own son-in-law. That seems to me to be about as unreasonable a suggestion as can be made. It is absurd to suppose that on that account Pendse should plunge himself into the thick of the conspiracy to ruin Mr. Crawford. Now take in mind the old maxim that nobody plunges at once into the depths of vice, and see who are the men who have given evidence in the case. It is hard to imagine that all these men should have lent themselves to a conspiracy—men against whom, with the single exception of Khasnavis, nothing can be said outside the bounds of this case. When you know that the defence was on the watch to see against whom they can make any suggestion, and when you find that Khasnavis is the only man against whom anything can be said, I think it is reasonable to say that they failed to find a word to say against any of the other witnesses, except what can be urged against them in their connection with this case. And if there was a conspiracy, see what its extent must be. It must reach into Nasik, Khandeish, Poona, and Nagar. It must spread southward into Satara, and must include mamlatdars and karkoons, Brahmins and Prabhus. If you have a gigantic conspiracy like this, you have to know who is pulling the strings of it. How is it that, although we have evidently keen-witted people on either side, it has not been discovered by any? How is it that there was not a single weaker brother to be found from whom the secret could be obtained? It seems to me that the idea of there being a successful conspiracy can rest only upon two suppositions—one that every native employe of the Government of Bombay is a rogue and that every Civilian employe is a fool. Unless they accepted these two hypotheses, it is impossible that this conspiracy should remain undisclosed to the Government of Bombay. I do not think much as to what has been said about tainted witnesses and accomplices. I need not go into that point at length, because I have pointed out in particular cases how far a man is to be considered as tainted as regards his liability to criminal proceedings. We know the ordinary objection made to the evidence of an accomplice. It is that an accomplice is fixed, and his own guilt being established, he tries either to cast it upon others or to minimize it by dragging some one else down with him. In this case, however, the men were impelled by no such motive to give evidence. Nay, could have effectually screened themselves by screening Mr. Crawford.

The President remarked that the witnesses had made statements criminating Mr. Crawford, and implicating themselves under the full impression that they would not be punished.

The Advocate-General: On their own showing there is a moral blame attaching to these witnesses. As for the insinuation of coercion, the Inspector-General of Police was put into the witness box and asked as to his dealings with every one of the witnesses, and I say with confidence that there has not been the slightest attempt to put pressure on any man to get him to incriminate himself. It is entirely a mistake to suppose that Kalowde was suspended because he would not make a statement. There is a great deal behind, and there are plenty of grounds for his suspension. I emphatically deny that those mamlatdars who have denied that they have paid money to Mr. Crawford have been suspended. That is simply an absolute fiction. All that the men who were before Mr. Ommanney had got to do was, if they were innocent, to say so. If there was information against them, they had, of course, to clear up their conduct. This closed the direct evidence on the charges of corruption.

The Court then adjourned.

WE have in Bombay a conspicuous instance of the enthusiasm and industry with which a Judge can devote himself to volunteering. Lord Wolseley, in his article on "War" in the *Fortnightly Review* this month, pays a high tribute to another gentleman of the long robe who is known as a distinguished volunteer—the late Lord Advocate of Scotland, who, in spite of his recent elevation to the Bench, continues to act as Brigadier-General of the Edinburgh Volunteers. "Many," says Lord Wolseley, "like myself have long looked upon him as far ahead of our army officers in the matter of modern drill. I would strongly urge all those who are not, through ignorance of war, hopelessly wedded to old ideas to read with an open mind 'Common Sense on Parade, or Drill Without Stays,' by Colonel the Right

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The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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NOTICE.

The Sale of the Mills of the Nawab of Balla Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, advertised to be sold on the 14th instant, has been adjourned, by order of the Official Liquidators, till the 21st instant.

SALE OF TENTS, IRON SAFE, OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., at the store yard of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on the Esplanade, the undermentioned articles, viz.—

10 rowteés, 12 by 12 and 12 by 14: 1 tent with 2 carpets, sets of camp tables, chairs, surveying umbrellas, ranging rods, drawing tables, medicine chests, iron safe, Chubb's despatch box, writing materials, papers, brass pots, tools, iron pulleys, nails, boxes, stools, punkah with rope, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, January 17, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.

THERE was a further advance of ¼d. in Silver in London yesterday at 42⅞d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were ½ per cent higher for Fours and ¼ for 4½ per cents, at £66¼ and £70½, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107¼. Some more extra allotments of Telegraphic Transfer were made by the Indian Council yesterday, consisting of three lakhs on Bombay at 1s. 4⅛d. and three lakhs on Bombay and two lakhs on Calcutta at 1s. 4 19-32d.—rates which show an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. on the highest price obtained for the extra Transfer placed by Government on Monday, and of ⅛d. to 5-32d. on the rate of the regular allotments last Wednesday. A further advance of £1 in Hong Kong Bank shares is reported at £54. French Rentes in Paris remained at 83.

Oil Seeds were unchanged in tone and prices in Mincing Lane yesterday. The Wheat Market was still flat, previous rates being quoted from London; but Spot Soft White in Liverpool was 2d. cheaper for No. 1 and 1d. for No. 2 at 7s. 4d. and 6s. 9d. per cental respectively.

In Liverpool, the Spot price of all Cotton was unchanged and American Arrivals were only 1-64d. higher in the nearest and most distant positions, and unchanged for February-April deliveries. The market closed steady both generally and for Surats, the total sales having aggregated 19,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats; but Monday's sales were increased by 3,000, making the large total of 18,000 bales for that day.

The Manchester Market was firm, but the quotations wired by Reuter show no change in prices of Goods as far as they are wired; an advance of ⅛d. per lb., however, in 40s. Mule Twist is reported.

There was an advance of 1-16 cent. in Spot Cotton in New York yesterday, at 9 15-16 cents; and April Futures were 6 points higher, at 9·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S Ports were 29,000 bales, and the figures for the three years from the beginning of the season now stand as follows:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	29,000	16,000	30,000
Three days' do ...	75,000	57,000	84,000
Since 1st Sept. 1888 ...	4,016,000	4,327,000	4,130,000

Opening with a quiet feeling, notwithstanding the more encouraging tenor of New York advices, our local market gained steadiness as the day advanced, and at Colaba a rather brisk demand was experienced for ready Oomra varieties, of which some 4,000 bales changed hands, Julgaum, at Rs. 202-11, again taking the lead. The other principal purchases of this growth were on Khangaum, at Rs. 205-12; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 191-2; Pachora, at Rs. 1921-2-97; and Akola, at Rs. 208; smaller lots of Oojein, at Rs. 205-12; Indore, at Rs. 198; and Barsee, at Rs. 211, having also been taken. Prices have remained unchanged excepting for Bengals, which are Re. 1 per candy higher, and of this growth some 500 bales found buyers at Rs. 178 per candy. In arrival business a line of "Fully Good" Bhownugger for April delivery was booked at Rs. 212; a small ready lot of old stuff was also taken at Rs. 190 per candy,

WHEAT continues dull and drooping; a small business is reported again to-day, and the price of Pessy has been further lowered by one anna per cwt., making our quotation for 91 per cent Rs. 5-0-0 and for 85 per cent. Rs. 4-15-0 per cwt. Other descriptions are unchanged in value.

SEEDS are now almost as much neglected as Wheat, and the volume of business passing in them is very small, exporters being no longer buyers to any extent. The tone of the market, however, is still steady rather than dull, especially for *Linseed*, and quotations may be taken as generally unaltered.

FREIGHTS are firm, and more business is reported. The Worsley Hall (s.) has been fixed for picked ports, late January loading, at 24s. per ton; and the Perevil (s.) has been re-chartered on terms which have not transpired, but which are supposed to be about 23s. 9d. per ton for late January to early February loading. Business has been done for this month's shipment on Cotton to Antwerp and to London at 25s. and to Trieste and Venice at Rs. 18¾ per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Opening firm at a further advance of 1-32d. on yesterday evening's rates, the market has since been strong at our closing quotations, being still higher by 1-32d. to 1-16d. in Bank Telegraphic, 1-32d. in Demand, and 3-32d. in 3 months' sight Credits. Business has been done in private Paper during the day at advancing rates, but the Banks have been most reluctant to buy, and the ready quotation is almost nominal pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments. Forward we quote 1s. 4⅛d. for February, 1s. 4⅜d. for March, 1s. 4 21-32 for April, and 1s. 4 31-32d. for May delivery and for ready.

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4⅛d. to 21-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s 4⅛	,,
Credits ,, ...	1s 4 15-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ...	1·79½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER showed some signs of improvement this morning in sympathy with the advance on the other side, but before the close the cash rate for Fours had declined to 96 9-16, while for the February account 96¾ to 13-16 was quoted, and for March 97 1-16 to 1-8. The nominal rate for 4½ per cents remain at 103.

SHARES.—There has been a little more enquiry for Mill Scrips to-day; but the market generally keeps very quiet, Manockjee Petit Mill shares have advanced Rs. 15, say, to Rs. 1,215; and City of Bombay Manufacturing, Jewraj Balloo and Mahalukshmi are Rs.5 higher, at Rs 1,040, Rs. 1,005, and Rs. 610, respectively. Alliance are Rs. 5 down, at Rs 625. Mofussil Press are also Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 402½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 p.c.	932½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANK					
Agra Bank	17,000	4	4	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang.					
Oriental				17½	£19
National Bank of India	87,500	£10		5 p.c.	136

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	2000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	200
Ld.	750	200	150		151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	156
Bapty Co., Ld.	372		185	Nil.	57
Bombay Land & Build. Co. Ld.		500	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	520
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	77
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs. 41½	3200
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	802½
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	106½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500		480
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	0	100	Rs.	18
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	Nil	47
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40		41
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	44,000	25	25		
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	80	250	250		150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 2 ½	367
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 1½	90
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100		104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	195
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	22
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Gamnia Co.	6,000	100	1,000	Rs. 9	380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	40
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	112
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p.c.	110
Southwell and Austin	1,000				20
Telephone Co., Ld.	10,000	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,320
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,650	100	100	Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	900	12	125	nil	37
M. Mody & Co				p	90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AJMERE.

DEATH.

O'CALLAGHAN—January 11, at Ajmere, Katherine, the beloved wife of Ignatius O'Callaghan.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1889.

THE report of the operations of the Post Office in India during the year 1887-88 tells of progress in every direction, except in the deficit upon its working, for, as is well known, the Post Office is not a remunerative department of the Public Service. In the year under review the loss shown was a little over sixteen lakhs, or three and a half lakhs less than the deficit of the year before. As this, however, includes the cost of maintaining the Post Office Savings Bank it is, strictly speaking, capable of a reduction, some allowance, too, has to be made for the fact that Government covers are carried at a rate below the usual charges, which is necessarily the same thing as below the cost of carrying them. About eleven lakhs of the expenditure, moreover, is defrayed out of local cesses for the purposes of a village postal service, and to that extent the deficit is no burden upon Imperial Revenues. These minimisings of the deficit, however, are merely matters of account. The fact remains that the Post Office gives to the public from sixteen to twenty lakhs a year more than it receives back—a circumstance which should be borne in mind when the burden of our Budget is being weighed. Whether or not the Post Office ought to be made a remunerative department is a question which we suppose is rather of theoretical than of practical finance. It is difficult to see how postal charges could be increased without discouraging the use of the institution amongst the masses. In determining its charges Government have from the first had to reckon with the almost universal poverty of India. They recognised the fact from the beginning, when in Lord Dalhousie's time the rate for a letter was fixed at half an anna—a rate which, considering the enormous disproportion between the cost of the postal service in the two countries, was considerably less than half the English rate. The tendency of postal administrations all the world over is to a reduction rather than to an augmentation of charges, and on the whole the public would prefer even an increase in the deficit on the Post Office Account to its removal by means of an increase of rates. For some time to come then we must accept the Post Office as in part a charge upon the State, like education, police, irrigation, and other services which are self-sustaining.

Any disappointment that there may be at the fact that the Post Office works at a loss will be mitigated by the knowledge that as the deficit is decreasing the extent and value of the postal service are growing each year. Last year the number of post offices in India increased by 166, of letter boxes by 318, and of village postmen by 270, while the length of postal lines, which now stands at nearly 67,000 miles, showed an increase of 2,905 miles. We deal with big figures when the returns of correspondence and parcels are reached. The total number last year was 268,886,227—an increase of considerably over fourteen millions. The increase extended over every part of the Indian Empire, and it indicates a steady growth in popular appreciation of the Post Office. The less educated public, too, seem to be accustoming themselves more to the ways of the Post Office than they did. They now give the dead-letter office much less trouble than of old. This is attributed partly to the spread of education, but in a greater degree to the substitution of envelopes and post-cards for the old native letter, which was folded up into a narrow slip of paper with the address running round on both sides. Carelessness and illegibility are not the characteristics of the correspondence of the illiterate alone. Last year the Bombay Postmaster-General called attention to the want of care which unnecessarily consigned many newspapers and packets from the United Kingdom to an untimely grave in the dead-letter office. Here, too, an improvement is reported. But the Postmaster-General makes necessary allowance in his calculations for the human equation, and somewhat cynically anticipates that carelessness will remain a human failing to the end of the chapter. How else shall we account for the fact that in one year no fewer than 3,414 letters, absolutely without address, found their way into the Bombay dead-letter office last year. They were people of business who were guilty of this unbusiness-like way of transmitting business communications through the post. In Calcutta equally extensive trust was shown in the capacity of the Post Office to deliver unaddressed letters. The offenders can only plead in extenuation that they have no monopoly in this method of despatching correspondence, for, as the Postmaster-General reminds us, more than 25,000 unaddressed letters were disposed of by the British PostOffice in the year before last. The ways of the letter-writer indeed are curious as well as careless. Some of our Marwaree traders have a way of favouring their friends in the ancestral *gaum* in Bikaneer or Marwar with letters containing old iron or brickbats. The practice is necessarily of modern invention, and the explanation of it is that the sender, by transmitting an unpaid parcel of this weighty but valueless nature to an absent partner, intends thereby to inflict on him a reminder that he has overstayed his leave, and that he had better come back to business in Bombay. The practice is not likely to live long. Familiarity with it will make the holiday-seeking Marwaree cautious, and it is evident from the number of missives of this kind which have been returned to Bombay that heavy unpaid parcels are looked on with suspicion in the villages of Bikaneer and Marwar.

The subsidiary services which the Post Office renders to the public are being increasingly made use of. The money-order business of the Post Office, for example, is growing rapidly in public appreciation. It has grown from four and a half krores worth of money-orders issued in 1880-81, the first complete year of the system's working, to nearly twelve krores last year, the increase in that year upon the year preceding being nearly eleven per cent. The fact that more than half the orders sent are for sums not exceeding Rs. 10 shows that the system is rendering service far down in the social scale. During the past two years attempts have been made, and with some success, to apply the money-order system to the special requirements of the agricultural classes. The experiment began in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, where last year nearly eighteen lakhs of revenue were remitted by the cultivators by this means. Since then the system has been extended to Lower Bengal, where it has already been widely appreciated. In all probability, the system will have a wider application ere long, but it is explained that it will not have the same advantages for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies that it offers elsewhere, the ryotwari revenue being paid, not directly by the cultivator to the Government, but to the village headman. One or two curious circumstances are noted in the paragraph relating to the foreign money-order business. Some of our speculating neighbours will be reminded of certain "soft things" which were brought to their notice by Australian turf agents a year or two ago, by a notification that the money-order business with New South Wales has fallen off owing to the cessation of subscriptions from India for tickets in race lotteries. In another paragraph we come across an instance of the way in which the banks and the money order offices occasionally compete with each other. The Aden office reports a falling off in the year's business with Mauritius, the reason being that the Oriental Bank, which opened a branch at Aden a year or two since, is giving special facilities for small remittances between that place and Mauritius at low rates. The insurance business of the Post Office increases but slowly, the fees received last year being under two lakhs, and showing a decrease upon the returns of nine years before. Upon the financial results of the working as a whole we have already commented. There is one incident in the year's history to which at least a passing allusion should be made. February 1888 brought into force the new contract with the P. and O. Company. The contract has, so far, given the public every satisfaction, and in regard to the old one it is fair to the Company to point out that on no fewer than forty-four occasions the steamer last year reached Bombay a day in advance of the stipulated time.

THE protracted proceedings which have occupied Mr. Justice Wilson and his two colleagues for some sixty-eight days at Poona, were brought to a close yesterday by the conclusion of the Advocate-General's exhaustive reply on the part of the prosecution to the address of Mr. Inverarity for the defence. There now remains for the Commission the anxious duty of arriving at a judgment, and submitting it to the Government of Bombay in a report. Every one will give full credit to Mr. Latham for entire sincerity when he stated that even to those to whose lot it had fallen to conduct the prosecution, it will be a source of gratification if the Commissioners be able to say that Mr. Crawford has cleared himself of the charges which have been investigated. Mr. Latham spoke in a tone of regret and apology, which elicited from the President the assurance that neither he nor Mr. Jardine had anything to apologise for. They performed a painful and distasteful duty with great reserve and delicacy, and with a manifest desire to observe the strictest limits of fairness, consistently with their obligations as counsel for the prosecution. The President took occasion to state, in regard to certain remarks which he had himself made from time to time during the addresses of counsel, that they were not to be taken as any indication of opinion or of leaning to one side or another; their only purpose was to elucidate certain points touched upon in the Advocate-General's address. This caution is the more necessary as the summarised telegrams of the trial have in some instances given the remarks of the President a prominence which might mislead those who have not followed the fuller reports published a day later. The discrepancies in the evidence of certain important witnesses were rightly brought to the attention of the counsel for the prosecution. The Advocate-General argued that those discrepancies showed that the evidence was not concocted, and he drew from the moderation of some of the witnesses in not directly implicating the accused, an inference favourable to their credibility. On this point it was natural that there should be some discussion with a view to elicit the exact points at issue. Of equal importance was the necessity of defining the point of view from which the prosecution regarded the contention of the defence that the witnesses were incited by some conspirators—probably by Sathe—to ruin the accused by making false charges and supporting them by false evidence. Mr. Latham's argument was that the case for the prosecution can be rejected only on the assumption that there is a gigantic conspiracy existing against Mr. Crawford and extending over a wide area; while there has been no evidence as to who the conspirators could be, or as to their motive for setting such huge machinery in motion. This hypothesis of conspiracy, he maintained, could only have been raised upon the supposition that every native employé of the Government of Bombay is a rogue, and every civilian employé a fool, for it could not be supposed that such a conspiracy could be formed and remain undetected by the civilians engaged in the case. This strong and energetic presentment of the case Mr. Latham seemed to think might be regarded as harsh, or at all events considered to bear hardly on the accused. The President assured him that there was nothing that required apology. It is the duty of counsel to state a case in the strongest light. The President acted throughout in full consciousness of the fact that while the prosecution was throughout professionally represented, the accused was not always fortunate enough to have the advantage of the presence of Mr. Inverarity. Mr. James Crawford acquitted himself with ability and tact in the novel and arduous position in which he was so suddenly placed, but no one will misunderstand the motives which caused the members of the Commission avowedly to regard the case of the accused as that which stood most in need of judicial vigilance, and within well defined limits, of judicial sympathy.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Scott in his lecture last night on Ancient Egypt proved not only that he had fully succumbed to that most fascinating of studies—Egyptology,—but that he was capable of communicating a considerable share of the fascination to his audience. Mr. Scott's graphic descriptions of social life during times so remote as to make ancient India a story of yesterday were followed by a large audience with rapt attention, and the learned lecturer was rewarded with a vote of thanks the cordiality of which was unmistakeable. The lecture was illustrated by means of some large drawings of ancient statues kindly made by Mrs. Scott for the occasion, one of a kind of village patel of the period, many centuries before the Christian era, which was particularly effective and life-like. Mr. Scott's occasional glances of comparison between ancient Egyptian and modern Indian life were amusing, and he seemed to have no hesitation in giving the palm of enjoyment to a member of council under one of the Pharaohs to the corresponding dignity of the age of national congresses. He also declared a pointed preference for the ancient Egyptian judicial procedure, all carried on in silence and by dumb shows in which there were no barristers and their speeches, no cross-examinations and no long judgments full of arguments and reasonings, but a simple and silent declaration of the decision by a mere turning of a figure of truth towards the winning side.

As an instance of the progress which higher education is making in the Native States, the case of the Samaldas College, at Bhownugger, which owes so much to the liberality of the enlightened Chief of that State, is worth noting. The report of the University which was read in Convocation on Tuesday shows that the Samaldas College last year sent up six students for the second B. A. Examination, all of whom passed. This is an almost unique experience, and it is conspicuous in the year's annals, seeing that the colleges which sent students for this examination passed, on the average, a little more than fifty per cent. of their candidates. In the First B. A. Examination 13 out of 18 of the students of the college were successful. In the Previous Examination the College did better than most of its neighbours, passing twelve out of the twenty-five sent up. The Rajaram College at Kolhapur, which is a special institution, and the Baroda Colleges, were the only other colleges in Native States which were represented. The latter did exceedingly well, passing eleven out of sixteen, whereas the total passed was only 213 out of 541, a much lower percentage than that shown by both the Bhownugger and the Baroda Colleges. We cite the cases of these two colleges merely in order to give emphasis to the Chancellor's appeal to the Native States to come forward in support of collegiate education. The figures show that the two Princes who have already done this are getting ample return for their outlay.

THE concert in aid of the Scottish Orphanage which was given at the Town Hall last evening was in all respects a great success. We hold over a notice of the concert.

THE Maharaja Holkar's Palace at Indore appears to have been looted during His Highness's absence at Poona. One Atma Ram Anant got off with State jewels, valued at Rs. 30,000, but his conduct aroused the suspicion of Mr. William Pasley, Inspector of Railway Police at Khandwa, who arrested the man and seized the plunder. The accused is reported to have made a confession, implicating several of the Durbar officials in a system of wholesale peculation.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN have in the press a new translation of J. B. Tavernier's "Travels in India (1676)," by Professor V. Ball, formerly of the Indian Geological Survey. Tavernier, it will be remembered, was a jeweller by profession and Professor Ball has devoted special attention to the several diamond fields of India.

WE are asked to state that the memoir of the late Dewan Gokaliji Zala, of Junagadh, which was alluded to by the Chancellor of the University in his Convocation address, was written by Mr. Mansukharama Suryarama Tripathi, and not by Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.

MR. GORE-BROWNE, Deputy Auditor of the East Indian Railway, at present on furlough, has been appointed Chief Auditor of the G. I. P. Railway.

A CALCUTTA paper drily observes that the report that the Egyptian troops who recently fought so well at Suakin have thrown down their arms as a protest against the term "black" applied to them is quite unfounded.

SIR MADHAVA RAO makes a suggestion to which, for the good of all who value nocturnal peace, we give all prominence. He writes:—"Undisturbed public sleeping is obviously very desirable for the sake of public health. No disturbance to public sleep from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. should be allowed. These eight hours of the night should be left perfectly quiet and free from all disturbing sounds such as loud tom-toming, the firing of popguns, and the like. These need not to be altogether stopped. If any people want them in connection with any festivals, marriages, &c., they may be allowed, with limitations as to time and place, on payment of special license fees to be adjusted from time to time. The collection may be made over to the police or to the municipality. The nocturnal disturbances may thus be brought under some control. The measure may be tried in the capital cities at first, afterwards it may be gradually extended to all towns which have municipalities. Those few people who may be unable or unwilling to pay the special license fees may have their celebration from sunset to 10 p.m.

THE February number of *English Opinion on India* contains an article on the present state of English opinion on India from the pen of Mr. W. Martin Wood.

LORD HERSCHELL, who is about to sail homeward from Madras, is a Chairman of the Committee of the Imperial Institute, the *Pioneer* says, much interested in promoting the connection of India with the scheme for establishing the Institute as a centre of commercial intelligence for this country and the colonies. He is understood to have held interviews with the leading commercial and official authorities in Calcutta with the object of ascertaining their views in respect to the share which India can usefully take in the scheme. The difficulty, however, is that the Institute programme is still too insufficiently developed to admit of any positive arrangements being made, and until some more definite stage has been reached no active assistance is likely to be given by the mercantile community. In the meantime the Secretary of State has requested the Government of India to prepare for the Institute a collection of economic products.

THE Liverpool sailors and firemen are again making a request for more wages, and their demands in this instance are greater than on previous occasions, it being for an all-round advance of £1, or something like 30 per cent. A number of steamers and sailing-ships have failed to obtain crews at the old rate of wages.

IT is anticipated that the naval manœuvres to be carried out next summer, will be on a far more extensive scale than have ever yet been attempted, and that the fleets engaged will be much stronger. The Dockyard authorities at Portsmouth anticipate an exceptionally busy year.

MRS. LANGTRY apparently continues to prosper. A publisher has recently offered her 10,000 dols. for her memoirs. Her investment in a Colorado ranch property have turned out well. Her agent is now in Kentucky buying a number of thoroughbred horses for breeding purposes on her farm. She has 300 good graded cattle on her place, and 700 acres in grain.

THERE seems to be a market for any thing in the present day. The following bargain is in the *Bazaar*, pitch-forked in under the head "Unclassified and Late," between a kitchen table with turned legs and "a quantity of decorations for amateur theatricals":—

Highgate Cemetery, private grave, neatly fitted with granite head-stone, freestone base, iron rail, young girl only interred therein. Price very low.

Truth hears that Sir Robert Morier has nearly completed a volume of diplomatic reminiscences, with which he has incorporated a sketch on British diplomacy since 1814. Sir Robert's work ought to be most interesting and valuable, as he is an admirable writer.

A GERMAN periodical devoted to the work of propagating Christianity, among the heathen reports that the Greek Church is making great progress in Japan, and that there is a strong movement there in favour of making Christianity the State religion. The motive, indeed, is rather political than religious. The Japanese believe that the European Powers will not treat with them on equal terms till they embrace Christianity.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

RESUMPTION OF THE ENQUIRY.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The Parnell Special Commission resumed its sittings yesterday.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., the editor of *United Ireland*, appeared in answer to a summons for an article in his paper violently attacking the conduct of the "Forgeries Commission." Mr. O'Brien disclaimed any idea of being personally disrespectful towards the Judges, but regretted nothing he had said in the article in question.

Sir James Hannen reserved his decision in the matter.

Sir R. Webster said he hoped to take evidence bearing on the alleged forged letters next week.

The examination of witnesses in regard to boycotting was then resumed.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

CLOSE OF THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, JAN. 16.

The Advocate-General finished his address in reply for the prosecution this afternoon. He commented upon the evidence for the defence which he stated did not come to much. Kalowde was put forward as the best witness for the defence, but it was clear that he had grossly coloured the account of the interviews he had with Mr. Nugent and Mr. Ommanney. It will be easily understood how Mr. Crawford, who was always in want of money and always living from hand to mouth should succumb to the temptation in taking money wherever he could get it. Speaking of the episode relating to Mr. Crawford's attempt to escape from Bombay, the Advocate-General maintained that medical and other evidence showed that Mr. Crawford at the time was in a state of mind in which a man might be held not to be responsible for his actions.

In concluding, the Advocate-General said that men of high and unblemished character had a right to claim that greater credence should be given to his statement than to the evidence of an unknown witness; but he did not think that Mr. Crawford was entitled to say that his mere position in the Service was in itself a refutation of all the charges preferred against him. It was with a feeling of relief in which, no doubt, all shared that he had arrived at the last stage of a inquiry which must be painful to all concerned, and still more to Mr. Crawford and to those connected with him. For his part he and Mr. Jardine, who was associated him in conducting the prosecution, had endeavoured to conduct the case with all consideration for Mr. Crawford, so far as was consistent with their duty. It was possible that in the heat of advocacy they might have been led beyond fair limits; but if so, they would sincerely regret it. Even to those to whose lot had fallen the conduct of the prosecution, it would not fail to be a matter of gratification if the Commission were able to say that Mr. Crawford had cleared himself of all the charges. It would be most painful even to the prosecution if it became the duty of the Commission to declare that he had not been able to clear himself.

The President said that Mr. Latham had nothing to apologise for, and as regards some remarks which he, the President, had made in the course of counsel's address, he explained that they must not be understood to indicate his definite opinions one way or the other, but as being thrown out simply with the intention of elucidating further various points touched upon in the address.

EXAMINATION IN RUSSIAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

In reply to a letter of the Adjutant-General in India, forwarding the draft of rules for the conduct of examinations in the Russian language, the Government of India, while approving generally of the rules, makes the following remarks:—The proposal that these examinations be held at stations where officers qualified to conduct them may happen to be serving at the time, and that officers desirous of being examined must proceed to such stations and return therefrom at their own expense, is approved. But in special cases an examiner may be sent by warrant to any station where his services may be required. There is no objection to the examination being held on the second Monday in January and July. While approving of the appointment of a specially selected officer to prepare the exercises, colloquial excepted, for all examinations, the Government of India are of opinion that, having regard to the small number of candidates likely to present themselves for examination, it will be sufficient to grant them an honorarium of rupees 300 for two half-yearly examinations, which should cover incidental charges, such as stationery, charges for postage, and printing. The name of the officer selected for work should be communicated to the Government of India. The Secretary of State lately decided that no rewards should be given to the officer who may be held to have been passed in Russian, that is, who may have obtained half of the full number of marks. These rules are held to be applicable to Covenanted Civil Servants and military officers in Civil and Political employ, as well as to officers serving with the army.

THE SIKKIM BORDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 16.

The *Pioneer* says that the Connaught Rangers have been ordered up to Gnatong to relieve the Derbyshire Regiment. General Graham, after a consultation with Sir Henry Durand, will at once arrange for a distribution of troops in Sikkim during the next few months.

The Amban leaves for Lhassa on the twentieth. The Foreign Secretary and Mr. Paul are returning to Guntok.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Lane, on return from furlough, takes up the post of the Director of Traffic on the Telegraph Department, and Mr. Reynolds becomes Director of Construction. Mr. Lane, lately officiating in the latter post, goes to Upper Burma on inspection of new lines.

SCARCITY IN BEHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

That there is a probability of scarcity in Behar appears evident from the fact that several members of the Public Works Department have been told to hold themselves in readiness to proceed there at short notice.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges arrived here yesterday evening, one day before due date.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 15.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur, with China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day.

ZANZIBAR, JAN. 16.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Avoca arrived here yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-3½
8½ lbs. ,,	6-3½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4½
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. ,,	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛
Bar Silver	42⅜

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 15.

10 p.m.	72·3

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

6 a.m.	67·4
10 a.m.	73·4
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	79·0

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf, except Guadar, Jask, and Muscat, close at Kurrachee on Thursday at 7-30 a.m.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JAN. 16.—The barometric changes are everywhere small, except at Quetta, where it has risen briskly. The pressure distribution hence is unchanged and approximately normal, except in Upper India, where it is from twentieth to tenth of an inch above normal. The temperature has generally increased, and is about normal, except at the hill stations and in Southern India. The excess is greatest in Bengal and the Central Provinces. Skies are more or less clouded, except in Bombay and the greater part of Madras and Bengal. Moderate snow had fallen yesterday at Simla and Murree. The weather is very slightly disturbed in Northern India; but there is no indication as yet of a general cold-weather rain.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY took his departure yesterday evening from the Grant Road Railway Station by the Ahmedabad mail train on his tour in Marwar and Rajpootana. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Reay, Count Bylandt, Barron Fagel, Colonel the Hon N. G. and Mrs. Lyttelton, Captain Hamilton, Lieutenant R. G. Brooke, and Russaldar Major Rupsing and Surgeon-Major T. A. Irving. His Excellency travelled in his own saloon carriage, attached to the mail train. The attendance of heads of departments and the guard-of-honour was dispensed with. Mr. J. R. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager of B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Mr. W. I. Holland, the Superintendent of the Railway Police, and Mr. W. G. Bourne, District Traffic Superintendent, accompained His Excellency and party in the train. Lord and Lady Reay, accompanied by Lieutenant Phayre, A.-D.-C., arrived at the Grant Road Station at 6-40 p.m., where there were present on the platform Mr. J. Monteath, Private Secretary, the Hon. J. B. Richey, Messrs W. Lee-Warner, J. Nugent, J. J. Heaton, T. D. Little, Colonel Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, H. H. Aga Khan, Aga Janghee Sha, Hajee Mirza Aga Nyub Oossadra, Vajeeshunker Gowreeshunker, Prince Samatsingjee, and several others. On Lord and Lady Reay coming on to the platform, they were both decked with garlands of flowers, and each presented with a bouquet by Mr. Vajeeshunker Gowreeshunker. His Excellency, after a short conversation with the several gentlemen present, entered his carriage, and the train steamed out of the station at 6-50 p.m. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery this morning, announcing the departure of His Excellency.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE prospectus of the eleventh Annual Rifle Meeting of this Association offers a very large number of valuable prizes for competition, of the collective value of Rs. 3,096. The meeting commences on Tuesday morning next, the 22nd, and the committee hope that as there is a very large increase in the number and value of the prizes over previous years, there will be a corresponding increase in the number of competitors, particularly so as the number of prizes together with the favourable rules for indifferent shots being the prizes within the reach of those least experienced in prize shooting. That the committee have been able to publish such a liberal prospectus is owing to the great liberality of the subscribers to the Prize Fund, whose names are given below, and to whom the thanks of the committee are most sincerely tendered. Entries should be made before the meeting to avoid delay on the range:—

H E the Governor.	J Merrit, Esq.
H R H the Commander-in-Chief.	J W Smith, Esq.
	Dr Weir.
Brigr-General Pottinger.	J Leask, Esq.
The Hon J Scott.	J S B Benson, Esq.
The Hon Forbes Adam.	J Manson, Esq.
Sir Henry Morland.	F G Dumayne, Esq.
Stephen Jacob, Esq.	S H C Hutchinson, Esq.
W Lee-Warner, Esq.	J M Lane, Esq.
W C Hughes, Esq.	J J Allen, Esq.
Capt Hext, RN.	C Taylor, Esq.
Rev T H Greiz.	M Giderer, Esq.
S D Sassoon, Esq.	M R Wyer, Esq.
E D Sassoon, Esq.	J Bristed, Esq.
Major F S Hore.	A F Beaufort, Esq.
Major Roughton.	A Breul, Esq.
Major Brown.	G Cotton, Esq.
Capt Hodgkinson.	G Craig, Esq.
Capt Little.	H C Dumbell, Esq.
Capt Freeborn.	W N Fleming, Esq.
Capt Willis.	D H Glade, Esq.
Capt Place.	J F Graham, Esq.
H W Uloth, Esq.	N S Glazebrooke, Esq.
J M Shields, Esq.	A Leslie, Esq.
C H B Forbes, Esq.	D Morris, Esq.
A R King, Esq.	F C Macrae, Esq.
F Yorke-Smith, Esq.	G W Moir, Esq.
R Gilbert, Esq.	B Nicholson, Esq.
H W Buckland, Esq.	H M Phipson, Esq.
L Crawford, Esq.	Alex Pallis, Esq.
H C Barder, Esq.	F A Reddie, Esq.
F Chalk, Esq.	L P Russell, Esq.
A T Walker, Esq.	J L Symons, Esq.
Messrs Treacher and Co.	J G Smith, Esq.
,, Watson and Co.	E Schoen, Esq.
,, Walton and Bromley.	R B Sedgwick, Esq.
	M C Turner, Esq.
,, Lund and Blockley.	W Thacker, Esq.
,, Favre, Leuba and Co.	J H Slight, Esq.
	C Lowell, Esq.
,, Thacker and Co.	J Greenwood, Esq.
,, Phillips and Co.	D Jackson, Esq.
,, Neuberg and Co.	J Stiven, Esq.
,, Soundy and Co.	J M Skinner, Esq.
,, Nanjey Khyraz and Co.	A F Simpson, Esq.
	Pryce Weedon, Esq.
,, Thorpe and Co.	H R King, Esq.
,, Geyer and Co.	J Chalmers, Esq.
,, Marks and Co.	Paul Pfleiderer, Esq.
Mrs Taylor.	

HIGH COURT NOTICES TO DABIR, SINDEKAR, AND OTHERS.

A SEQUEL TO HANMANTRAO'S CASE.

AT the High Court yesterday, before a Full Bench consisting of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, Mr., Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Scott, and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Balkrishna Govind Sindekar, Balvant Narayan Dabir, Mahadeo Keshav Kuntekar, Ramchandra Gopal Javerkar, and Narayen Shamrao Sathbhai, to show cause why the order of the District Magistrate of Poona, dismissing on the 24th October last the complaint made by Ganesh Narayen Sathe, should not be set aside. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik appeared on behalf of Yadhavrao Krishna Sathe to support Mr. Jardine's application. There was no appearance for Ganesh Narayen Sathe, upon whom a notice of the application had been served by order of the High Court.

Mr. Jardine said the record and proceedings before the Court consisted of three communications addressed by Sathe to the District Magistrate of Poona, the District Magistrate's orders thereon, and his subsequent report to the High Court explaining the reasons why he had refused to entertain the complaint. Mr. Jardine here read the information laid by Sathe before Mr. Vidal on the 24th October last:—From the facts which have been recorded in the two cases disposed of by this Court, in which the said Mr. Sindekar and Mr. Dabir were complainants as against Mr. Hanmantrao Jahagirdar, it has come to light that the said six persons have undoubtedly committed the offence described in the said sections of the Indian Penal Code. The reasons as based upon the broad principle of the requirements of public justice, which have induced the authorities concerned to proceed against the said Mr. Hanmantrao, are fully and equally applicable to the misconduct of the said six accused persons, and as such public justice and equity loudly call for a rigid and impartial execution of the Penal laws of the land by at once proceeding against the said persons. These persons have all most elaborately proved to the satisfaction of this Court their own guilt under the said sections, and for this reason no further proof or evidence is necessary for proving this complaint beyond simply recording in this case verified copies of the statements of these parties recorded in the said case of Mr. Hanmantrao. I, therefore, pray that such verified copies of those depositions should kindly be filed and recorded in this case. It is clear from the proceedings of the said case of Mr. Hanmantrao that these parties have taken the initiative in the commission of the offences, of which Mr. Hanmantrao has been convicted, and that as such they are in reality the principal offenders, and any one in India and in the whole of the civilized world will naturally look upon those proceedings, in which Mr. Hanmantrao alone has been treated as an offender to the entire exclusion of these persons, as contrary to the principles of equity and even-handed justice. There is another point, which I beg respectfully to mention here. The monies alleged to be given by these persons to Mr. Hanmantrao have nothing whatever to do with their official position. It is only when a Government servant himself receives an illegal gratification that the sanction of Government for his prosecution is necessary. But here the case is quite the reverse, and as such, these persons for the offences which they have thus committted can legally be tried, at the instance of any one, even a mere private individual. Moreover, even a cursory perusal of the said proceedings leads any one to believe that these persons have been assured by the Government of Bombay and its officers that they are not to be tried for the said offences. But whatever may be nature and terms of any such assurances, if such promise has at all been given to them by those in power looking at the existing law, there does not appear any such provision which can possibly authorize Government to exercise any such power. On the contrary, the law most distinctly lays down that terms of pardon can only be offered to criminals and offenders only in exceptional and rare cases, as are exclusively triable by the Court of Sessions. I have watched with great care and patience the progress of the said proceedings and the course of subsequent events in connection with them, and I naturally expected that, immediately following the conviction of Mr. Hanmantrao, steps will be taken by Government and the magisterial authorities of this district to bring the said parties for trial before them on the said charges. But being utterly disappointed in this respect, simply as a friend of equity and even-handed justice with all deference, I beg to lay this complaint with a prayer that warrants should kindly be issued against the said six accused gentlemen for the said offences, and that they should be tried on the said charges and punished accordingly.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Who, and what is this Ganesh Narayen Sathe.

Mr. Jardine: He calls himself a "lover of truth and even-handed justice," who keeps a shop in Sookerwar Peth, Poona. He does not say what shop, but I believe it is a shop for the sale of tobacco. That was the information laid before the District Magistrate. I should call it rather an argument pointing out to the District Magistrate and to Government that they should take a certain course in the prosecution of the persons named by him. Mr. Vidal, on the same day, the 24th October, passed the following order:—"There being in the judgment of the court no sufficient ground for proceeding in this case, the complaint is dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure." On the same day another communication is addressed to the Magistrate by Ganesh Narayen Sathe as follows:—In continuation of my complaint of to-day's date, which this (Poona) Court has summarily rejected, under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Act X of 1882, I beg respectfully to submit the following points for the kind consideration and decision of this Court. The grounds on which my complaint is based are fully, clearly, faithfully, and concisely stated in the complaint itself. The evidence by which the subject matter of the complaint has already been most conclusively, authoritatively, and judicially held and publicly pronounced to be satisfactorily proved has also been stated and described in the body of the complaint itself. The preliminary steps, which all criminal Courts are authorized to take before admitting or rejecting a complaint are all most distinctly and unequivocally laid down in sections 202 and 203 of the said Criminal Procedure Code. For tunately for this complaint, the real merits of the subject matter hereof have all been once formally, regularly, and fully inquired into by your Honour himself in the said case of Mr. Hanmantrao. In that case, the statements on oath of one and all of these six respectable gentlemen, have been recorded. By those statements and by the evidence which they have tried elaborately to adduce before this very Court, they have succeeded in proving to the satisfaction of your Honour that they have given an illegal gratification to Mr. Hanmantrao to induce him to exercise his influence, illegally, with a public servant, in their behalf, and for their benefit, and, in short, it can safely be affirmed, without the least fear of contradiction, that your Honour has therein held that evidence to be fully trustworthy. Such being the previous history and *prima facie* trustworthy nature of the evidence by which I am now prepared to prove this complaint, there is even no necessity in this case, of following the procedure laid down in the said section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code. But though such is the *judicially* admitted and clear nature of this evidence, I am quite surprised to see that this complaint is rejected by no other magisterial authority than your good self, who, only a few days ago, had been so good, just, and equitable as to hold this evidence to be so fully trustworthy and conclusive as to sentence a respectable citizen of Poona. Under these circumstances and the legal aspect of the facts of this case I fell, sure that your Honour will now be pleased to be so just and equitable, as, with perfect equanimity and indifference which are the attributes of Divine Providence himself, who feels equally whether a King dies or a sparrow falls, forthwith to issue warrants for the arrest of the said accused gentlemen.

On the following day, the 25th October, Ganesh Narayen Sathe returns to the Magistrate with a third communication as follows:—In continuation of my complaint and further communication and humble and respectful protest of yesterday's date against your order of rejection of the complaint, under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, I beg, with all deference, to send herewith, for your kind perusal, a true copy (pray kindly *vide* to-morrow's *Deccan Herald* of a letter which I have by this day's post addressed to Mr. Norton of the Madras Bar requesting him to come and argue this case before your Honour. I, therefore, pray that, till I hear from Madrass, or till you hear any other learned counsel on my behalf, you will be so good as to postpone passing any orders on my said further representation. Pray allow me to add here that the rejection of a criminal case under the said section 203 Criminal Procedure Code, does not prevent the complainant from applying to the Court at any future time, and for any number of times, till he is satisfied by the Court of the truthfulness of the subject matter hereof. You need not, therefore, make any unnecessary haste for the disposal of this case.

Mr. Jardine proceeded to say that the last document was of the 6th November 1888, addressed by Mr. Vidal to the Registrar of the Court as follows:—

"The complaint was presented on the strength of certain statements made by them (Dabir and the five others) as complainants and witnesses in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Hanmantrao Raghvendra; and after recording the statement of the complainant on solemn affirmation that the facts set forth in the complaint were true. I passed the following order:—'There being in the judgment of the Court no sufficient grounds for proceeding in this case, the complaint is dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.' As my reason for thus summarily dismissing the complaint is not recorded in the proceedings, it is necessary that I should explain the grounds for the action taken. The complaint was presented on the day before evidence was expected to be led in the cases under inquiry by the Crawford Commission, in which cases the persons complained against were presumably to be examined as witnesses, and it was presented by a person who had no ostensible motive for arrogating to himself the functions of a Public Prosecutor beyond a declaration contained in the complaint that he was 'a friend of equity and even-handed justice.' At about the same time that the complainant presented his complaint in person, I received in a registered letter a duplicate copy of the complaint marked 'immediate.' The circumstances under which the complaint was filed raised a strong suspicion in my mind that it was not a *bona fide* complaint, and that the object of the complainant, or of the person or persons at whose instigation he came forward, was to intimidate witnesses on whom the prosecution presumably relied in the proceedings before the Crawford Commission. I thought, therefore, that I should be exercising a wise discretion if I declined to take any further action on this complaint. The suspicion which I formed as to the object of the complaint has, I may and, been subsequently strengthened by the very evident desire of the complainant or those acting with him to obtain immediate publicity and to keep the charge hanging over the witnesses as long as possible. On the morning of the 25th October, the complaint was published in one of the Poona local papers (the *Deccan Herald*), although no reporter had been present when the complaint was presented in my Court, and not only was the complaint then published, but appended to it was a protest against the order dismissing the complaint. This protest was not presented by the compainant either in person or through an authorized pleader, but was sent by post and delivered to me many hours after publication. On the following day, 26th, I received, also by post, a further communication purporting to come from the complainant, asking me to refer to the next issue of the *Deccan Herald*, and there peruse a copy of a letter alleged to have been addressed to Mr. Norton, of the Madras Bar, asking him to appear and argue the case before me, and further asking me to defer passing any order on the further representati n made by the complainant till counsel appeared on his behalf. No further application has been made to me in the matter. I have the honour to appeal for reference, if necessary, proceedings taken thereon and the subsequent communications received by post and purporting to come from the complainant."

Mr. Jardine: That is the whole record. I don't know if the Court has before it the depositions of the different witnesses in the Hanmantrao case.

Chief Justice: Are they here?

Registrar: They have been sent back.

Chief Justice: Why were they sent back?

Mr. Jardine: They were required by the Crawford Commission. My first point is that those depositions show no offence. I have a printed copy of the depositions, only one copy.

Chief Justice: The complaint was based on admissions made by the witnesses of having paid monies to Hanmantrao for the purpose of influencing Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Jardine: Sindekar's case is that he had been——

Chief Justice: In the first place, is it necessary for us to go into the matter? Why are we to go into an enquiry which is not before us. The question before us is whether Mr. Vidal's order is good, and whether the information was laid for the purpose of intimidating witnesses in the Hanmantrao case.

Mr. Jardine: I must, in justice to my clients, go into the evidence on which the complaint is based.

Chief Justice: It is merely for us to see whether the District Magistrate, who did not believe the complaint was *bona fide*, had come to a proper conclusion.

Mr. Jardine: I am entitled to say that, under section 203, there is no case on the depositions. I am entitled to support the District Magistrate's order under section 203.

Chief Justice: It is not for us to form an opinion whether Mr. Vidal saw or did not see *prima facie* evidence.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Mr. Vidal does not go into the evidence.

Chief Justice: Really he did not go into the evidence at all. He simply said there was no ground for the complaint; and the question before us simply is whether the grounds were good grounds.

Mr. Jardine: I submit there is on the depositions no evidence of an offence. I dont's mean no admission of payment of money. Let us take Sindekar's case. The learned counsel here stated concisely the substance of Sindekar's evidence. He said he was for four years *sub pro tem.* mamlatdar, and suddenly saw a notice of his transfer to an objectionable talooka, and he went to Poona to get the transfer cancelled. He went to Hunmantrao, who was pointed out by Kuntekar. Hanmantrao said he wanted Rs. 2,000, and that nothing could be done for him without the money; and he asked him to prepare a petition. He next visited Mr. Crawford at his bungalow. He then admitted payments of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000.

Chief Justice: What did he want the money for?

Mr. Jardine: For the purpose of getting the transfer cancelled. He further said Mr. Crawford came out, and enquired how long he had been a mamlatdar, and added, "I will do everything for you." The cross-examination of the witness was much to the same effect. That is the nature of the deposition.

Chief Justice: We cannot say there is no *prima facie* case. It is not for us to say that.

Mr. Jardine: This is not a voluntary offerer of a bribe. It is only a voluntary offerer who commits an offence.

Chief Justice: We are not sitting as a Court of Inquiry. We cannot say whether Mr. Vidal saw a *prima facie* case or not, and we do not wish to give any opinion on the subject. We say if there was no *prima facie* evidence, Mr. Vidal was quite justified in dismissing the complaint.

Mr. Jardine: On the point as to whether it constitutes an offence, would your lordships allow me to refer to the Penal Code? I submit it is not an argument.

Chief Justice: It involves an argument. Does anybody appear on the other side?

Sheristedar: There is no appearance for the complainant.

Chief Justice: The notices were issued in this way. Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine saw that the Magistrate had dismissed the complaint without making any enquiry. The question is whether there was good ground or not? Whether there were grounds to justify Mr. Vidal in not proceeding with an enquiry.

Mr. Jardine: No offence being committed, there was no sufficient ground for proceeding. Lord Macaulay and the other Commissioners, who reported on the Penal Code, said "when a person, who is solicited, pays a bribe, he is not to be prosecuted."

Chief Justice: We may look at the point in this way. Sindekar was told by Hanmantrao that he would not be transferred unless he paid him Rs. 3,000.

Mr. Jardine: Sindekar's admission only amounts to this—that Hanmantrao, as agent for Mr. Crawford, demanded Rs. 3,000. The Commissioners above referred to propose in their report that such a person should receive no punishment.

Chief Justice: That is not in the Code.

Mr. Jardine: It is not in the Code. I was citing this rather as an authority to which the Court would pay a great respect.

Chief Justice: How are we to say that there is no other evidence? Hanmantrao might say that the man went to him of his own free will and offered the bribe. How can we say there is no *prima facie* case?

Mr. Jardine: There is no mention in the information of any other evidence. They must look to the information, beyond which they could not go.

Chief Justice: We must leave it to the Magistrate to decide. Are we to form an opinion, and come to a decision merely on hearing you?

Mr. Jardine: Whose fault is it? Of the "lover of truth and even-handed justice." If your lordships are of opinion that I cannot go into the point here, I am entitled to show that there is no sufficient case. My point is that I am entitled to urge here anything that I am entitled to urge before Mr. Vidal.

Chief Justice: We do not think so. Why should he not enquire?

Mr. Jardine: If the full Bench is of opinion I cannot go into this point. I will go to others. My second point is that the proviso to section 132 of the Evidence Act says that the answer which a witness is compelled to give protects him from arrest or punishment. In this country a witness is not excused from answering a question whether he takes an objection or not. In my opinion, no proceedings could be taken against three at any rate of the five persons I represent.

Chief Justice: That is a point to be taken before Mr. Vidal, as nobody appears on the other side.

Mr. Jardine: My last point is that the District Magistrate exercised a wise and proper discretion in dismissing the complaint. Mr. Vidal had taken down the depositions in the case, and he had an intimate knowledge of the whole matter. This was a prosecution which the Public Prosecutor might have taken up, but he had not thought proper to do so.

Chief Justice: It might be an oversight.

Mr. Jardine: You have an assurance that he had considered the matter, and saw no ground for proceeding with the complaint. Then our ground is that the person coming forward had no right to arrogate to himself the position of Public Prosecutor. We have the fact that Sindekar and Dabir were to be examined before the Crawford Commission on the 24th October, and on the very next to-day they were denounced by the complainant. The Magistrate was justified in saying that there was no ground for complaint against witnesses who were to be examined before the Crawford Commission the next day. I submit, looking at the dates, that the Magistrate was right in the inference he drew that the complainant's application for warrants for the arrest of the six persons, who were to give evidence before the Crawford Commission the next day, was made for the purposes of intimidation. That showed the complainant's animus: he expressly asked for warrants. Before the complaint was made before the Magistrate, he had it published in the newspapers. Is a Magistrate compelled to entertain a complaint when he draws a correct inferance that it is made for the purpose of intimidating witnesses? The complaint was brought forward by a private person of no position, with a view to commit an offence, and to intimidate witnesses, and to arrest them almost on their way to give evidence before the Commission. I submit that the order of the District Magistrate was a proper order, and that he should not be directed to proceed with the case. The non-appearance of the alleged "lover of truth and even-handed justice" is explainable on this theory. The complaint was brought forward improperly. It did not bar a future complaint. I submit that it was a proper order and should not be set aside.

Chief Justice: Do you address the Court, Mr. Mandlik?

Mr. Mandlik: I appear on behalf of one of the petitioners, and as the learned counsel has addressed your lordship on all the points, I have nothing material to add.

Chief Justice: We shall reserve our decision, as the matter requires careful consideration.

HIGHWAY SNOBBERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in your issue of to-day some very highly educated coachman writes on what he terms "Highway Snobbery." Somebody driving a fast horse was apparently delayed by a native coachman driving a slower beast too much in the middle of the road, and conveyed a very salutary lesson by cutting sharp across his (the native's) bows. The painful result of all which was that the indignant occupant of the crawler "wrote to the papers," and took the opportunity of quoting poetry. Far better would it be if native gentlemen would expend their indignation on their own coachmen and support, rather than resent, any endeavour to set those slovenly drivers in the right way. Cannot they be made to understand that a driver's position on the road should depend upon the pace he is driving at? The slower to the left and the faster in the middle. Can anything be more conducive to a breach of the peace than that the middle of the road should be blocked by a slug driven by a loose reined careless cooly? But how seldom is it that the native is the master of his coachman; generally it is the other way about. "Iska kamhai." How can the master, who is not a coachman by caste, presume to dictate to a man who is? It is the old story of carelessness and apathy. But as we have all to drive along the same highways, let us endeavour to instal into these professional whips some idea of the rules of the road.

I write entirely without personal bias, as I am totally ignorant of who the parties were in the recent tragedy,—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

JAN. 16.

EVENING PARTY ON S. S. KARAGOLA.

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO. last Tuesday gave an evening party on board their new steamer, the Karagola. In response to invitations about a thousand native gentlemen and several Europeans assembled on board. The vessel, which was built at Glasgow, was constructed by Messrs. A. and J. Inglis. Her gross tonnage is 1,168 tons, and her engines are of 300 horse-power. She is fitted up with electric light, and is built with all the latest improvements. In length she measures 240 feet, while her breadth is 34 feet.

She has first-class saloon accommodation for 22 persons, and each cabin is comfortably arranged to accommodate three passengers. The second class accommodation, which is located midships, is also well arranged. She carries sixteen passengers in this class, besides 1,200 deck passengers. The company have not been unmindful of the native passenger traffic, and it is especially in this respect they have so arranged the accommodation on board, so that the religious prejudices of one caste should not affect another. The Hindus have a separate cooking place, while other communities theirs also. Three decks are provided, and every facility is offered to the travelling public by the adequate arrangements that have been made for this class of passengers.

The steamer will run to Kutch Mandvi, Verawal, Pore Bunder, Kattywar Coasts, and Kurrachee, and will carry the weekly mail service between Kattywar and Kurrachee. On the evening of the entertainment the ship was very prettily illuminated. On the awning over the deck were hung hundreds of Chinese lanterns, while thousands of glass *baties* were arranged right round the balustrades. From the entrance of the dock gate to the berth where the steamer was moored ample lighting was provided on stands, which added considerably to the pleasant sight. For the native gentlemen there was a nautch party and for the other visitors an Italian band was present and played a selection of music during the evening. Flowers and sweets were indiscriminately distributed to all those who cared for such dainties, while other refreshments were provided for those otherwise inclined.

The visitors seemed to enjoy themselves immensely, and the company broke up very late, taking with them pleasant remembrances of the occasion. Among those present were, Captain and Mrs. Ringhim, Miss Lucy Teil, Messrs. A. M. Mundil, Luckmidas Khimji, Khimji Jeewa, Hassumbhoy Ebrahim, Haji Abdool Luttif Baladina, Sewchund Mothichand, Goverdhundas Gooculdas Tejpal, Narsee Nathu, Tricumji Moolji, Mahomedbhoy Pudumsee, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Cawasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Mirzamull Shewbux, Pestonjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Dorabji Dinshaw, Jamshedji B. Nazir, Pestonji Bhownuggree, Dhurumsee Ganji, Moolraj Khatao Macanji, Jeewandas Moolji, Lilladhar Harrydas, Carsondas Luckmidas, and numerous others.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley at a sitting of the court yesterday:—

RE MOTILAL GOPALAL.—On the motion of Mr. Manker his Lordship granted an interim order in the above case with liberty to amend the schedule.

RE HENRY YOUNG.—Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order and leave to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE MAHOMED KARSI KHOJA.—Mr. Dhairayavan on behalf of Sir Charles Forbes and Company, an opposing creditor, applied to his Lordship for a month's postponement of the case. Mr. Manker who represented the insolvent objected to any adjournment being granted, stating that on the last occasion four months adjournment was granted. His Lordship adjourned the hearing of the case for a month.

RE MAHADEO BAPU.—Mr. Sanjana, on behalf of the above insolvent, applied for permission to file a fresh petition, and pointed out that the insolvent had filed an affidavit. The application was granted.

RE NARAYEN VENKAJI.—On the motion of Mr. Mankar his Lordship granted the interim order applied for in the case of the above insolvent.

RE PAREK CHOONILAL *alias* RUNCHORDAS MUNGALAL AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent, and which expired to-day. His Lordship extended the time for a month remarking that no further extension would be allowed.

RE KASSINATH RAMCHUNDRA.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the above insolvent, applied to his Lordship for six months' adjournment of the case, which had been adjourned for a year from January 1888, with protection. His Lordship postponed the case for a month.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spot where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT ON LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott delivered the following lecture on "Ancient Egypt" at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute yesterday evening. There were many members present, who listened very attentively to the lecture:—

MR. SCOTT said:—I have a difficult task this evening. I want in the space of less than an hour to give you an intelligible idea of ancient Egypt—a comprehensive sketch which will both convey some slight knowledge of the subject as a whole, and serve also as a frame-work on which to hang further information. Perhaps my subject will beat me. Perhaps I shall get lost in its many ramifications. But I will do my best, and you must in any case give me credit for good intentions. First, I must ask you to bear in mind the size of the country—I mean Egypt Proper, from the first cataract northwards. It is in shape like a fan with a long handle. From Assouan to Cairo is some 600 miles, but the average breadth from the western to the eastern desert does not exceed ten miles. From Cairo to the sea is only 130 miles, and the Delta at its widest on the coast is only 80 miles across. The whole country is no bigger than Belgium, yet, like England, her smallness has not stood in the way of fame and greatness. The next point I would make is that Egypt, historically speaking, is the oldest country in the world. The remoteness of its authentic records confounds all our ordinary notions of antiquity. In old tables of chronology, before science interpreted the "days" of the 1st chapter of Genesis to mean eras of creation, we find the age of the world recorded with curious exactness and the creation is entered as having occurred B.C. 4004. Well, at that time, Mini or Menes, the first King of Egypt, had deserted Thinis, the first capital of

of time into months, in accordance with the moon, and constituting the civil year in close correspondence with the solar year, is in itself a strong proof of considerable civilisation. Another proof of order and progress is a law admitting women to the throne of the Pharaohs, which was passed in the time of the Second Dynasty. The Fourth Dynasty is the Dynasty of the Pyramids. Khufu (Cheops) was the builder of the great pyramid; Khafra built the second pyramid. There have been many ingenious explanations of the pyramids. Their literature is as extensive and, I might add, as heavy as they are themselves. It is hard to believe that they had not some great national utility or religious significance. Enthusiasts have connected them with the stars, with the true standard of weight and measure, and even with the Book of Revelations. But the scientific world is now of one mind as to their real object. They are each of them a gigantic and impenetrable sepulchre of a regal mummy. They are tombs, nothing but tombs, massive, solid, to all appearance hermetically sealed, without doors or windows or external opening of any kind. Not only are they the grandest graves in the world. In their construction they were the cause of death to hundreds of thousands of Egyptians. Every one of the countless blocks of which they are composed was cut in the distant quarry, dragged over the miles of sand towed across the river without any mechanical contrivance, by the sheer unaided manual strength of myriads of peasants. Herodotus says that the workmen were always in number 100,000 and were changed every three months. It took ten years to make the road along which the blocks were brought, and 20 years to build the pyramid itself. For an emblem without equal of oppression and uselessness and vanity commend me to an Egyptian pyramid. But they are nevertheless grand monuments, and their construction testifies to a remarkable degree of science. The blocks are placed with mathematical skill and accuracy. The passage which leads to the three chambers and the three chambers themselves are perfect as a piece of building. No mortar is used, but the blocks were so perfectly made that as you pass your hand over the interior walls you can hardly feel where the stones join. In spite of the enormous superincumbent mass, there has been no settlement of the interior building of even the tenth part of an inch. Each pyramid is placed with its corners true to the cardinal points, and when Herodotus visited them they were cased with marble and polished granite, on which were engraved whole volumes of pictorial history of the life of their strange primeval civilisation—a civilisation that reached its height a thousand years before Abraham was born. They stand now in a scene of strange desolation. There were at one time hundreds of these funereal monuments. Herodotus walked in a maze of pyramids, temples, and tombs. Now of this Gizeh group only three pyramids remain in their original shape, though Lepsius tells us that he traced in 1843 the foundations of over seventy. Even they have lost their sculptured casing. The vast city whose minarets glitter on the other side of the green Nile Valley rose in Mahomedan splendour by means of the stones carried away from this city of the dead. The Great Sphinx alone has defied the ravages of men and of time. There she sits on the verge of the desert gazing with eternal calm as she did before even this pyramid slowly rose by her side. Persians, Greeks, Romans, and Turks have fought and conquered and ruled and gone in turn in the plains below. The Sphinx heard Napoleon's famous appeal to his men to remember that forty centuries looked down upon them as they fought by the lines below. She saw a mere handful of English cavalry six years ago ride up from Tel-el-Kebir and capture the citadel of Cairo, held by 4,000 rebel soldiers, that same citadel where ninety years ago Mahomet Ali ensnared and slaughtered within the four walls of the court-yard all his Mameluke nobles save one. Thus history has made itself, and will continue to make itself felt, and the Sphinx will be still there with her eternal gaze long after we English have had our turn and left the country. She impresses you as one of the things nearest to eternal the world has ever seen. More interesting, historically speaking, than the pyramids of Egypt are its tombs, and some of the finest of them belong to this same Fourth Dynasty. According to his religion an Egyptian lost his identity in the future world if he did not preserve his body and his name after death. The inscription which covered him was not a mere epitaph to keep his memory fresh on earth. It was necessary to secure his personality and his name in his new life. A man without a name would be without any title to existence. In the same way the food and drink laid by him would be needed by his double. In the same way the statues and images would furnish his double with a body. This also accounts for his careful embalment after death, and this explains the wonderful pictures of his daily life which he placed whilst living on the walls on his future tomb. The present body and the present life will both be reproduced. This monumental art reached a very high perfection in the Fourth and Fifth Dynasty. The tomb of Ti, which is within a donkey-ride of Cairo, is the best known, and is perhaps the best which that country possesses. A short description of him and his life give the truest picture of their old Egyptian life. Ti was a civilian of high degree. He was a priest too and a prophet. His wife—and here I may note that the women of Egypt were in every way the equals of the men—was a priestess and prophetess of the Goddess Hathor, and is always spoken of with the title "beloved of her husband," "mistress of the house," or the "palm of amiability to her husband." The tomb lies in the midst of the desert. It once lay in a street of tombs such as is still to be seen in Athens or Pompei. It is now so lost in the sand that it has all the appearance of a subterranean rock structure. You reach it by a downward path of sand through walls of granite blocks, and the desert has reached their topmost level. Ti was a Privy Councillor 4,500 years ago. Let us see what was the life of a member of Council of those days. In the first place he was troubled by no Legislative Council. Congress-Wallahs had not yet begun to clamour for representation. Pharaoh, his master, was an autocrat. But Pharaoh had his councillors and Ti was of those most trusted. We see him in his hours of business with his reed pen and his inkpot preparing his minutes on affairs of State, and we may gather that the Government of Egypt was a despotism tempered by despatch boxes. They were religious men in those days, and Ti was a man fond of ceremonial eager to propitiate the gods with offerings. But he took pleasure in this world too. We see him at one time hunting the hippopotamus, at another time floating down the river in the State barge, now fishing in the stream, now snaring the birds on the banks. He has his own musicians, and is fond of feasting. He was a farmer too, and we have scenes of ploughing, sowing, and reaping. It is curious to note that the implements used are still in use in Egypt in the present day; the passage of time makes no change in that most conservative of countries. His farmyard is full, his cattle are numerous, and his ducks and geese are fed specially for his table. The life was patriarchal: a whole community lived within his walls, and all wants are supplied on the premises. Carpenters, masons, chair-makers, leather-workers, are all at work. In one scene we have judges before whom criminals are on their trial. Ti himself is easily recognised, as he is represented twice the size of his children and immeasurably bigger than his servants. His clothes are scanty as suited the climate. He wears a wig, a broad necklace adorn his bust, an apron envelopes his loins, and a staff of office is the only other sign of rank and authority. The whole tomb includes a courtyard and two chambers with a vault where lay the sarcophagus. These pictures cover all the walls. They are ranged in parallel lines each a foot and a half wide. The figures are about a foot high, all are coloured, and in the inner chamber the tints are as brilliant as if they had been laid on yesterday. I have spent hours examining them with the light of magnesium wire, and there are still some I have not yet seen. But I saw enough to show me the life of this regal councillor and pastoral patriarch; and if I had to choose between the two appointments, I would say a councillor of an ancient Pharaoh of the Fifth Dynasty had a better time of it than a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay. But I have always looked back with some regret to the fleshpots of Egypt. Thus the Egyptians with chisel and brush and graving tool covered their walls with pictures of their own religious, military, and civil life: and to minute is the detail so faithful the portraiture that some one has truly said the ancient Egyptians photographed themselves by anticipation and fortunately used by a process that has never faded. But they did not only excell in mural painting. Their sculpture is equally grand, and it reached its greatest perfection in this same fourth and fifth dynasty. There is a collection of statuary in the Museum of Boulac at Cairo which is unsurpassed in the whole world. It is all, of course, very archaic, and there is much in each statue that is conventional and not strictly imitative. But for life and intense reality in the heads and busts there are some that would compare with anything the world has to show.

It is impossible to describe a statue, and I should only weary you if I attempted to being to your mind's eye the series of figures at Boulac all belonging to this early dynasty. But I will just mention one or two. As Mrs. Scott has made drawings of them on a scale you can see. There is the Wooden Statue of Sakhara, admittedly the oldest statue in the world. It is of wood—sycamore wood. It represents a Shaikh-el-Beled, a village patel as we should call him. He holds a staff in his hand. The head is thrown back with an air of authority, and an apron is his only garment. He has full lips, round cheeks, short hair pushed back from a well-shaped square forehead, and eyes let in of opaque quality. The head is well set on square shoulders, and with his powerful frame he is a lifelike picture of a good, tempered official with a strong will. Then again there are the limestone statues of Rahotep and Nefert, the son and daughter-in-law of the founders of the Fourth Dynasty. Both these figures are full of that quality of reality which is more lifelike than any more idealised style of work. The woman has a really beautiful face. She wears a perfectly-fitting over-dress, her hair is neatly tied up, and she has a lovely necklace of emeralds and rubies. Her husband looks worn, and is not so handsome as his pretty companion, but he is even more lifelike. And these two people lived and died, and their statues were chiselled some 4,000 years before Christ. Up to this point Egypt stood alone in the world. All other races were still lost in barbarism. Egypt's early civilisation may be compared to the course of its own great river. For twelve hundred miles of its course—from Khartoum to the sea—it runs its course aided by no tributary stream—fed only by the rains of heaven which every year flood the mountains of Abyssinia. Just as isolated and individual is early Egyptian history. Not only does this strange isolation and early development surprise the student. Still more singular is the fact that the farther back you go in Egyptian national life the purer is the art. The statues I have mentioned are not only the oldest, but they are the finest found in Egypt. The paintings I have described are at the same time the most ancient and the most beautiful. There is a painting of some geese—a fresco—known as the Pasturing Geeze, which is more lifelike than any fresco in Pompei. You can almost hear them cackle, they are so real. Yet they too come out of a tomb of a contemporary of Ti. But I must not keep you all the time in this most ancient period of the ancient Empire. A long silence of the records send us on to a time when we have some traces of other nations. The inscriptions make a jump in time of some hundreds of years, as often occurs in Egyptian history. It seems probable that in these great intervals of time, of which we have little or no information, the Egyptians fell into decadence from a previous greatness, as other nations have done. But what is peculiar to themselves is that their fall was never permanent. Over and over again we find them great and prosperous, over and over again a sombre silence falls on their career, and we are forced to infer a period of adversity. Thus after the Fifth Dynasty, we lose them altogether for some centuries, only to find them again in the Twelfth Dynasty a greater people than ever in the eyes of the ancient world. Perhaps not so perfect in their art, in every other way they have become a bigger nation. Seafaring peoples of Semitic origin seem to have invaded Lower Egypt and settled there, founding great towns in the Delta, which are only now being excavated. After a time they united, and all Lower Egypt was under their rule. But the whole country was not under one rule, the native Egyptian rulers, probably for safety's sake, had deserted Memphis and moved up the river four hundred miles to Thebes, but still they ruled in Upper Egypt. Eventually, some seven hundred years after the dynasties we have discussed, the two rival powers of Upper and Lower Egypt come again under one crown. The kings as rulers of Upper and Lower Egypt became powerful, the country was prosperous, and again flourished, and we have now come to the second period of great Egyptian prosperity. Ethiopian, Nubian, Asiatic enemies were conquered, and Egypt once more was under one rule and at repose. Amenemhat, the first king of this dynasty, called his son, Osertesen, to the throne as co-king, and the experiment was a great success. The foreign relations were secured by the son, while the father developed the arts of peace at home. Temples were built, canals constructed, peace and order carried south beyond the second cataract and the Desert of Nubia. Egypt was perhaps more famous, but she was never so happy afterwards. The mines of silver and copper and turquoise in Sinai were fully worked at this time. One king constructed Lake Mœris—a vast artificial lake, thirty miles in extent, which drew off the water of the Nile by Canals and saved the country from the disaster of a low Nile or the destruction of a high Nile. One of the irrigation schemes of the present Khedive is to restore this great reservoir. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the work of King Amenemhat may be restored by an Anglo-Indian official well known in Bombay, Sir Colin Mancrieff, who is now the head of the irrigation department in Egypt. Another of the kings of this Twelfth Dynasty built a fortified wall across the Isthmus of Suez. This measure of defence showed a fear of invasion which subsequent events proved too well founded. One of the invaders, an invader of the peaceful kind, was Abraham, who journeyed from Ur of the Chaldees. In one of the tombs of Beni Hassan, cut out of the rocks above the Nile beyond Memphis, there is a picture of the arrival of some forty persons from the East bearing offerings. They are evidently Semitic visitors. The men wear black beards, their faces are long, their noses aquiline. The women wear short boots. Goats and asses, such as brouse below the walls of Jerusalem, are with them. This little embassy itself is a mission of the weak to the strong, but it is a sign of the times, and evidently the Asiatic Invasion has begun. Trade, arts, agriculture flourished at this time. But the movements of the Asiatic people could not be resisted. They came in crowds to the seaports of the Delta, found men of their own race already settled there, made common cause with them, encroached on the right of the established rule, revolted and finally established themselves as rulers of Egypt—known in history as the shepherd kings. They conformed to the Egyptian religion, called their own gods by Egyptian names, adopted titles and ceremonies of the Egyptian Court. But they have left little or no history. From the 13th to the 17th dynasty there are no records, and these strangers were expelled by the 18th dynasty. But I should like to say a word or two more about Beni Hassan before we leave the tombs. They are a faithful transcript of the contemporary condition of the country. I climbed up from the fertile plain to the heights where they are cut out of the rock, and as I looked first at them and then at the distant river and the sight of Memphis away to the north, Abydos to the west, and Thebes to the south, I felt as if even in the centre of all the prosperity of Ancient Egypt. They are tombs, a long row of them, in position, just like the caves of Lena, near Nasik, only at least 2,000 years older. They were built, not for Pharaohs, but for a princely family who ruled that district. "I worked," says one of the collectors of the district, "and all the people worked. Never did I illtreat either child or widow, never have we suffered from famine, never have I favoured great or small." We now approach the period when Egypt was greatest as a conquering nation. The first king, Aahmes, of the 18th dynasty drove out the Hyksos, and his successors for some generations penetrated far into Asia and exacted tribute from Dongola on the Nile to Mesopotamia and Asia Minor. The wealth of their conquests introduced great luxury into their life, slaves beyond counting, gold, silver, and jewels were all poured into the country. It was enough to intoxicate the most temperate people. Thebes, their capital, was speedily filled with splendid mansions, and its temples were covered with the pictorial history of Egyptian conquest. The piles of splendid ruins at Luxor, Karnac, and Thebes mostly belong to their time. I do not propose to trouble you with any list of these conquests and victories. Ramses, Amenotep, Sati, Thathmes, and Meneptah are the names of the chief conquerors. They fought and they won. They had their triumphs, and their pageants are recorded on the walls. But their achievements are gone, and they are mere names to us now. What one would like to get at is the life of the people at this the central period of Egyptian civilisation. It is a strange thing that the private houses, the homes of daily life, have all disappeared. There is no trace left of any secular city. Yet there are miles of ruined temples and tombs. The houses of living men were built of a crumbling brick. This life, said the Egyptian, is but a house of call on a long road. The houses of the dead and the temples of the gods were built of imperishable stone. "The Egyptian," says Diodorus, "call their habitations hostelries because of the short space of time during which they sojourn there, while they speak of their tombs as eternal abodes." Yet the people seem hardly to have had any personal religion. Certainly they had no congregational worship. There was no public worship whatever. The democratic equality of our Protestant churches would have found no favour in Egypt. The public was not even admitted beyond the outer precincts of the temple. The stately courtyards and corridors, the noble halls with their massive columns and pictured walls, the silent cloisters and chambers, were all devoted to the king and the priesthood. Solemn processional pageants moved in silent splendour through the dusky spaces, but the people saw nothing of them but a far-off glimpse of robed figures and glittering offerings. This purely processional worship, solemn and imposing in itself and in its secrecy, was not enough for the common people. The priesthood had their sacred books, which declared there was but one God, though he had many manifestations. But the people had their own gods without number. The forces of nature, animals, the sun, and the great beneficent river were all deified. It is often argued by Egyptologists that the true esoteric religion of Egypt was monotheistic; that Ptah, Aneman-Ra, Osiris were only different names for our God, and all the host of other so-called deities were but emanations or manifestations. "Dominating the whole Egyptian Pantheon rises the picture of our God—alone, immortal, uncreated, and invisible." So writes M. Mariette, a great authority. That may be in a sense true, as it is in a sense true of the Hindu religion. But in India every man has his own object of worship and reveres some god of his own, and outside the select highly educated few connect their concrete god with the idea of a divine unity; so in Egypt, the popular religion was simply polytheistic. The worship of animals was singularly developed. Each district had its sacred animal. The idea arose from the fact that originally each man had in the Egyptian creed a double assigned to him as a witness of his acts, and this witness became in the course of time an animal sent by the gods. The particular animal differed in different districts. Monkeys, cats, dogs, jackals, lions, hippopotami, cows, bulls, vultures, hawks, owls, ibises, geese, crocodiles, frogs, and beetles were all honoured and deified in various parts of Egypt. The cat, for instance, at Bubastis—an ancient town whose site is close to Zagazig, where we Indians used to halt for dinner when we crossed Egypt—was guarded by special laws, fed at the public expense, adorned with earrings and necklaces, bathed, anointed, and perfumed. A man who killed a cat was punished with death. This love of the cat has survived the religion, and to this day cats in Cairo are given free rations in a certain bazaar and at the house of the chief Cadi. Crocodiles were similarly honoured in another city. It is hard to believe that people could adorn crocodiles with earrings and bracelets, but it was so. The hawk was a much honoured bird. It had its own processional ceremonies, and I myself have seen a magnificent chapel for a hawk cut out of a granite monolith the size of a soldier's sentry box, where the bird lived 4,000 years ago and received offerings and worship which he would, no doubt, have gladly exchanged for the free life of an ordinary bird. Not only had each city its sacred animal: each had its own chief god or triad of gods. Ptah was the ancient god of Memphis Na of Heliopolis, Osiris of Abydoes, and Ammon Na of Hebes. It remains one of the rival orders of friars who ruled religious Europe in monastic days. Osiris is the god who came nearest to a universal god of the Egyptians. The country was divided into forty-two districts, and each possessed a local Osiris, but in becoming a local divinity he lost none of the essential attributes of Osiris. Then we have Hathor or Isis, the Aphrodete of Egypt, who was attached to Osiris, himself the principle of all good, as the divine mother, the source of the well-being, and the life of the world. Next we have Horus, the son of Osiris, who completed the Triad. But it is hard to say how far this purer religion reached the mass of the people. There is one very curious fact. In none of the tombs of an earlier period than the 18th dynasty is there any representation of a god. There are offerings in abundance. But they are offerings to the dead man himself; actual food he or his double will need in the next world. The defunct is held to be in this world and in no other; or if he is in another world he is there leading his old life, fishing, hunting, seeing the same people, served by the same servant, having the same interests. It is not till we come to the later period of the 18th dynasty that the defunct is called on to prove his title to immortality by his merits. The pictures now change. The journey of the soul, its ordeals, and its judgment become the subjects of his tomb. But we are brought no nearer to the conception of one God. The walls are simply covered with deities good and evil. In short, much as one would like to believe in the purity of the religion of so great a people, I am forced to the conclusion that their belief for all practical purposes was polytheistic. But all the gods were, no doubt, in their original conception agents or personifications of the attributes of our primordial god-head, of which even man himself was but an emanation, to be absorbed again after his human existence. The more human and social relations of old Egyptian life are easier to understand. The ancient Egyptians were, as a matter of course, possessors of slaves. Slavery as an institution obtained universally in the old world. The Bible recognises it. The Koran insists upon it, Greek and Roman civilisation rested on a basis of slavery. Manual labour was as degrading to an Athenian as it is to a high caste Hindu. In short, slavery has been the normal condition of a large proportion of mankind in every country since the world began and has only been abolished by Christian countries in very recent times. The equality of man is a dogma of Christian democracy, but it is a repugnant notion to other creeds. War has been the source of the supply of slaves in all countries and in all ages and Ancient Egypt is no exception. They came in multitudes in the victorious period which we have reached in our lecture. The triumphal pictures on the walls of Karnak are crowded with captives. But the Egyptian slaves was not a mere chattel in the hands of his master or in the hands of the State. The punishment of his wrong doing was not in the hands of his masters but of the judges. He had the power to appeal to justice in case of any ill treatment. He was allowed to marry, he retained his children, he was inscribed by name in the city registers. Herodotus relates that if an Egyptian slave suffered gross ill treatment at the hands of his master he could fly to the temple and was henceforth attached to the temple and lost to his master. This kind of moderate servitude is an enormous advance on the slavery as we know it existed in other countries. There was no traffic in slaves in Egypt in the modern sense. That terrible trade known as the Egyptian Slave Trade did not exist. There were no private raids made on inoffensive savage races of Central Africa in order to carry off their young boys and girls to sell in the markets of Cairo of Smyrna of Constantinople. That traffic was unknown before Mahommedanism was established in its Harem system and Christian nations attempted to develope countries whose climates were deadly to labourers from a temporate zone. The slavery of ancient Egypt was a mild form of an institution as old as the world itself and which was legal even in British colonies sixty years ago. The treatment of women in ancient Egypt was almost quixotically chivalric. The Greeks criticised it severely as an improper displacement of the relations of the two sexes. Herodotus with a touch of irony tells that the woman went to the markets and carried on business while the men sat weaving cloth at home. But there was an absolute equality. The only indisputable fact we know of that very remote period—the second dynasty—is that a woman was admitted to rule the empire. The story of the finding of Moses is inconsistent with the modern eastern theory of female seclusion. Pharaoh's daughter walking abroad with her maidens is itself a proof of female independence. While the great conqueror Thothmas I, at the head of his troops extended Egyptian territory abroad, his daughter, Hatasu ruled at home with a success that has carried her memory down in the annals of the country, and when her son came to the throne she was the real Pharaoh. We all remember Cleopatra Queen of Egypt, although her achievements were not of the kind that could encourage the equality of the sexes in the government of the country. Her beautiful face in perfect preservation still fascinates every traveller who visits the temple of Denderah. We all know the story of Nitocris the Queen who invited her nobles to a feast and let in the Nile upon them because they had murdered her brother. This "beauty with the rosy cheeks" is said still to haunt the third Pyramid which she completed, and the Arabs gravely tell you that as the sun sets she appears in all her rosy beauty to the traveller and so bewitches him with her love that he goes home mad with passion and dies of longing. But to come back to sober fact the wife always appears in the pictures as the equal of her husband and seated by his side. The man never is seen on the mural paintings without his wife and children. A second marriage was allowed only in case there were no children by the first. The women served as priests and prophetesses. A woman could do business as freely as a man. Marriage was a bilateral contract in which the interests of the wife were carefully regarded and a written engagement was always drawn up.

The social life of an Egyptian home was very happy. They hunted and fished and took their pleasure in boats and chariots, they had games of ball, they ran races, they had feats of skill and strength, and their children had all kinds of toys. I remember a capital mural painting of a lot of boys playing leapfrog and there is a famous picture of a king playing draughts with the ladies of his court. The ladies dressed as finely as the ladies of Bombay. They plaited their hair and held it up by a fillet of gold or a comb. Earrings sumptuous necklaces of precious stones and bracelets of gold were all the fashion. Over a tightly fitting garment of linen, they wore a loose robe of many colours and the finest quality with short full sleeves and bound at the waist with a pretty girdle or sash. Their feet were bare but they wore beautiful little sandals of soft leather. They painted their eyes and their eyebrows with black kohl, their fingers they stained red with henna and they anointed their whole bodies with scented oil and ointments as they came out of the bath. Their mirrors were of burnished copper and their toilet table was furnished with pins and needles. Food was simple and they drank little or no wine. Life was social; families constantly met together in the cool breeze and pleasant sunshine and receptions were common where poets read their poems and novelists their tales. But the city life had its dark side. There was much crime and the Judges sat daily. Theft especially was very common. In all ages the Egyptian has been a thief. There was a guild of theives with a chief of the thieves to whom any person from whom an article had been stolen could apply for restoration of his property. Restitution was always made on proof of the property and payment to the guild of one-fourth of the value of the article. Wise limitations were placed on private liberty in the interest of the State, and there was one rule which might be copied by all the World. Every person in an Egyptian city was bound yearly to report himself and to prove that he was carrying on some honest pursuit. Idleness was not allowed, still less crime. Those who could not satisfactorily explain their lives were banished beyond the desert. They were a litigious people. No contract was binding that was not reduced to writing. The High Court of Thebes had plenty to do. But there was no bar in these days and no lawyers. The procedure was of the simplest kind. The Judges sat together in silence. The complainant presented his plaint in writing, the defendant replied in writing, depositions of witnesses were submitted also in writing. The judges then conferred together. Finally judgment was given by turning an image of truth towards the party who was in the right. All this was done in solemn dumb show. The speeches of counsel never broke the silence of the court, the judges were not called upon to support their judgments by arguments or reasons. I think I should have liked a seat on such a bench. The national wealth was very great. The houses were full of furniture, the citizens, drove their carriages, every family rejoiced in an abundance of costly jewels. The riches did not come from conquest and tribute alone. Egypt was then as now a rich agricultural country. But she had other sources of wealth she no longer possesses. Its manufactures of linen glass, and cabinet work were famous. Its mines in Nubia and Sinai were rich in gold and silver and copper and precious stones. The Egyptian had a great literature. Religious books, histories, poems, tales and works of philosophy have been preserved. The oldest book in the world is now in the museum of the Louvre, when one Plahkhotpon laid down the rules which an old man should follow in order still to be useful in spite of his age and infirmities. There is another almost as old in Berlin in which an Egyptian argues with his soul about the terrors of death and the soul persuades his owner that the passage from this life to another ought to cause no fear. But the Book of the Dead (of which a complete copy is to be seen in Turin) is the best known of all the Egyptian books. Every mummy was provided with a copy of this work and from it he recites the prayers which are to move Osiris and the members of the Tribunal which weighs his soul. He then tells them that "he has committed no fraud, never tormented the widow, never lied before the Judges, never injured the slave, caused no tears, no hunger, no death, never stole the bread of the temple, never carried off the food of the dead, never used false measures, never usurped another's land, never snared the sacred birds." Greater in influence than the literature was the teaching of the schools. The wisdom of the Egyptians was proverbial. The Greeks crowded to the dissertations of the Egyptian philosophers. Cecrops led a colony from Sais and founded the kingdom of Attica. Thales, Pythagoras, Socrates found their philosophy, Plato his theory of the immortality of the Soul, Solon his code of law in Egypt, while it was in the banks of the Nile that Moses rescued the Israelitines from slavery and made them a free nation. Doctors were important people in old Egyptian days as they are now. There were doctors for the eyes, for the teeth, for the head, for the stomach. The Egyptian held that all illness came from want of care in regimen and diet and three days of every month were given to purges and fasting The doctors were paid by the State and experiments in new cures were so much discouraged that a doctor was put to death of he tried a new method before he had quite exhausted all the old ones. But my time is limited and I must leave the people and return to the Pharaohs once more. The warrior kings of the Theban dynasties the 18th, 19th and 20th raised Egypt to its highest pitch of greatness. But they sowed the seeds of decay also. Rames II. the Great Sesostris of the Greeks was one of the famous conquerors of the world. They introduced a luxury that the internal resources of the country could not maintain. Conquest became a necessity, and a conquered country is harder to retain than to acquire. Egypt itself suffered in the constant wars, and in spite of booty the country became very poor. However Pharaoh succeeded to Pharaoh, and each was as great in battle as the other. Temples and palaces rose in splendour throughout the country and all went on apparently well for a couple of hundred years. One or two of these great men of the past are worthy of special mention. Ramses Sesostris is identified as the Pharaoh who knew not Joseph and oppressed the children of Israel. The great Israelite migrations begun by Abraham carried on by Joseph and Jacob had become so complete that the Israelites were a terror to the Egyptians. That great administrator Joseph, married to the High Priest of the greatest Temple with all his Semitic following was a powerful force in the land that the Egyptian Pharaoh dreaded. He sought to destroy their male children. He employed them in the construction of his treasure cities and gave them the task of drawing the large blocks from the quary to the building. His son and successor Menepthah was the Pharaoh of the Bible who pursued the Isralites in their flight and was lost with his army and his chariots in the Red Sea. Egyptologists find no record of their disaster in the contemporary history. But there is no doubt cast upon the Exodus itself. Menepthah is best known to the world because that great event occurred in his reign. But he deserves to be known also as the successful general who repulsed the famous invasion of Egypt by the Greeks when all the civilised nations of Europe combined with the Nubians in invasion and were defeated with great slaughter at Prosopis. But a new trouble arose which eventually deprived Egypt of all her greatness. The Pharaohs had changed their capital and San Tanis in the Delta rose in splendour as the seat of government. But the priests at Thebes availed themselves of the troubles of war and invasion to form an independant power. One of the Pharaohs tried to stem their priestly revolution by the substitution of sun-worship for all the old religion. But he failed to suppress the priests although the new faith found much favour. Thus a mere priestly set of rulers gradually came in who did not love fighting. Egypt on the one hand became less war-like. On the other hand Asiatic power became more concentrated and more difficult to cope with. Little by little Egypt in spite of splendid revivals lost all her foreign possessions and was finally left to her own narrow boundaries. This brings us down, to about 1,000 B.C., when we have an Egypt with very diminished resources, luxurious tastes, crowds of foreign settlers, constant usurpation and civil war, and that kind of corruption which is the Nemesis of all conquering powers in their decadence. I need not trouble you with many more names. Shashouk of the 22nd dynasty, as you will remember conquered Jeroboan, captured Jerusalem, and laid Judæa under tribute. But the country, though it rallied more than once, fell gradually into disunion and rival powers ruled in the various districts. Immigrants from Greece and Asia Minor filled the country, and were hostile to the old inhabitants. Egypt, in fact, gradually became ripe for conquest, and the young and flourishing empire of Persia under Cambyses was her first foreign master. One battle, the battle, fo Pelusium, decided her fate. In a single day, the greatest and oldest power the world ever knew disappeared and passed into the pages of history. The Macedonian Empire succeeded to Persia as the head of the old world, and Alexander was Egypt's next conqueror. Lower Egypt had become already more Greek than Egyptian, and Naucratis its largest seaport had its Greek temple and Olympian Games. But Memphis still was a great city, where Phœniceans, Jews, Armenians, Greeks, and Lybians, each had their quarters as well as the Egyptians themselves. There were still all the signs of external splendour in the temples all the mystic pomp of the religious ceremonies. But the heart of the people was rotten, the religion had become a sham, and the greatness of Egypt had gone for ever. The people welcomed Alexander as their conqueror, because he travelled with his generals to the Oasis of Jupiter Ammn, and worshipped the Sun in the Great Temple. In the same way more than two thousand years later the Arabs accepted the First Napoleon, because he donned a turban and a green robe and declared that Allah was Great and Mahomed was his prophet in the Chief Mosque of Cairo. Both conquerors have vanished with their sham religious Caliphs, and Sultans, and Emperors, have all had their turn. The Sphinx alone sits eternal as the verge of the desert with her smile of contempt, and the Nile still spreads yearly her marvellous gift of fertility. Egypt has been sung by many poets, and the Nile has been the subject of many sonnets. I will conclude my lecture with what I think by far the finest of all—that by Leigh Hunt on the Nile:—

It flows through old hushed Egypt and its sands
Like some grave mighty thought threading a dream
And times and things as in that vision seem
Keeping along it their eternal stands.
Caves, pillars, pyramids, the shepherd bands
That roamed through the young world, the glory extreme
Of high Sesostris and that Southern beam
The laughing queen, that caught the world's great hands.
Then comes a mightier silence stern and strong
As of a world left empty of its throng
And the void weighs on us: and then we wake
And hear the fruitful stream lapsing along
Twixt villages, and think how we shall take
Our own calm journey on for human sake.

At the close of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Scott.

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HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

261-88—Khunderao, M—Ramdas Dossa and others vs Mowji Cullian and another—Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.
418-88—Little, S F and N—Mowji Cullian and another vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Khunderao, M. Part heard.
444-88—Mirza, H and K—Motichand Iekhachund vs Narrotum Motiram—Jefferson, B, D and K.
359-87—Little, S, F and N—Haji Sulleman Haji Sumar vs Tyab Gool Mahomed and others—Thakurdas, D and C.
406-86—Hore, C and B—Noorbai vs Hajee Moosa Hajee Hassoom and others—Jefferson, B, D and K.
203-88—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhai Visram vs Ebrahimbhai Kurmally—Mansuklal and D.
314-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs Cullianji Amirchand—Hore, C and B.
424-88—Ardeser, H and D—Cowasji Adurji Bamji vs Goolbai and others—D S Garud and In person.
383-86—Little, S F and N—Ahmed bin Shaik Essa Khuliffa and others vs Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa and others—Payne, G and S, and Macfarlane, E and H.
107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co. vs J Scott and others—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

114-88—Khunderao, M—Javervahoo and others vs Rottonvahoo and another—E Wilkins.
286-88—Bomonjee and H—Nundoorebai and another vs Chubildas Lullobhai.—Payne, G and S.
428-87—Nanu and H—Curserjee Eduljee Mehta vs Bai Ujambai and another—Moreshwur L.
451-88—In person.—Elizir Essoobji Sunker vs. C. A Turner and others.—In person.
383-88—Venayekrao and H—Damodhar Eswardas vs J J Barretto and others—Chalk, W and S.
369-88—T A Bland—Nalchund Velchund vs Momon Haji Hassum Haji Abdulla—Jefferson, B D and K.
386-88—Tyabji and D—Alli Nanji vs Nanji Laduck and others—Payne, G and S.
388-88—Ardesir, H and D—Balkisondas Narondas vs Sarsvatibai and another.—Jefferson, B, D and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

469-88—Balkrishna and D—Lalji Meghji vs Kerson Kessowji and another.—Craigie L and O.
471-88—Inperson—Ramubai and another vs. Maria widow—Chalk, W and S.
474-88—Hore, C and B,—P Barretto and others vs J D DeMello and others—Nanu and H.
476-88—Hore, C and B—Gored Lundas Valji vs Vithuldas Ramdas and another—Tyebji and D.
479-88—In person—a pauper—Parvatibai vs Mote Anund—Payne, G and S.
481-88—In person—T Meades vs P Miranda—Chalk, W and S.
484-88—Payne, G and S—Haji Sher Mahomed Haji Amanoola vs The B B and C I R Co—Winter B and B.
485-88—Nanu and H—Nemchund Keshrichund and others vs Thaker Ramkissondas Nandu—E Wilkins.
Postponed Long Causes.
115-88—M H Khan—Zoodkhabai vs Makibai and others—Tyabji and D.
523-87—Tyabji and D—Joosub Haji Moosa vs Abdula Vyad Oosman and anothers—Wadia and G.
353-87—Payne G and S—Daramsey Hunsraj vs Pranlal Anundram—In person.
187-88—D S Garud—for pauper—Gunput Jugonnath vs Jugonnath Vithoba and others—Payne, G and S.
299-88—Payne, G and S—Ayoob Dada and another vs Oomerbhoy Nubhebhhoy—M H Khan.
204-88—Wadia and G—Jivebai and another vs Rambai and another—Mirza, H K.
300-88—Payne, G and S—Molvi Hidayetula bin Molvi Besharutula vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Bomonji and H and Tobin and R.
400-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Becher Hemraj vs Jao Mutto Kooral—Jefferson, B D and K.
372-87—Bomonji and H—Narayen Hiraji vs M I Quinny—Tyabji and D.
136-88—Tobin and R—Pandharnath Janardhen vs. Shrikrishna Janardhen and others—Balkrishna and D, and Payne, G and S.

GASTRIC, INTESTINAL, AND BILIOUS DYSPEPSIA.

THE complaint seemingly the most common among civilised people is dyspepsia, or indigestion. Its forms are varied, and its exact nature often extremely difficult to determine. It often serves as the gauge of the individual's physical condition, and appears worst when the system is at a low grade of health. It is now quite generally known that the entire digestive process is not performed in the stomach alone, nor completed in the intestine, but that even the liver plays an important part in the digestion of the food.

We once knew a physician who made a great reputation for treating heart disease, and yet he seldom gave anything except medicines for the stomach. In hot weather dyspeptics are not unlikely to have cardiac symptoms, and even vertigo occasionally. Probably no more effective mode of treatment is available than for those subject to attacks of indigestion to take a pure pepsin. Pepsin in scales is excellent, and probably the most powerful made. In the form of Pepsin Tabloids it is very efficacious, and two or three of these will frequently relieve indigestion in a few minutes. They contain only the digestive principle of the pig's stomach, but one part of this principle will digest 1,000 parts of albuminous matter.

Intestinal dyspepsia is often due to bolting starchy food to constipation and diarrhœa, and to over-eating. Strong cathartics also may cause it. Sometimes it is induced by a lack of fat, at other times by an excess. It is generally accompanied by abdominal tenderness, pain radiating toward the navel, diarrhœa alternating with constipation, or one or the other being continuous. Its victim can usually point to certain foods as disagreeing with him. The patient should masticate the food well; avoid an excess of starchy or fatty matters, and take two or three Zymine Tabloids. These often work admirably. Intestinal dyspepsia frequently gives a headache in the back part of the head.

Bilious dyspepsia is a troublesome complaint. The liver is by far the largest gland in the body, and nothing disturbs the economy more surely than bilious dyspepsia, which is really ordinary dyspepsia with biliousness super-added. The sky of the bilious dyspeptic is always gloomy, and every cloud seems devoid of a silvery lining. A preparation highly praised by many is the Compound Zymine Tabloids. They are taken by bilious dyspeptics more extensively than anything else, and are well worth a trial by all affected with this complaint.—"Health" London.

PURE PEPSIN IN SCALES (FAIRCHILD).

"PROBABLY four-fifths of the pep

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

In answer to a recent memorial against the proposed withdrawal of the Government from the Poona High School, Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government in the Education Department, has written a letter, in which the Government announce their policy in regard to secondary education. Mr. Lee-Warner says :—

As the principle which must be applied to the Poona High School is also one for general adoption, I am to convey to you the following instructions on the subject. The policy of Government is to raise fees for higher secondary education everywhere, so as to cover all charges of education in the Government school, where there are adequate means of instruction in aided or private institutions, and where there are not so as to approximate the receipts as far as may be to that standard of self-support. The effect of these endeavours will require to be watched and where they are successful, as may be hoped in Poona, the appointment of a really efficient English schoolmaster will eventually have to be carried out in Poona and elsewhere. Government do not overlook the fact that the immediate and material enhancement of fees may injuriously effect the prospects of the present school attendance, especially where the provision of aided or private high schools is defective. To counter-balance this immediate effect, some special and temporary measures are desireable. It is therefore proposed that a certain percentage of free or reduced fee studentships should be allowed to promising students already in the schools, with exclusive reference to their educational promise and inability to pay the enhanced fees. The proportion should be reported to Government for orders and adjusted to the wants of each school, the arrangement being understood to be temporary and confined to those students who are already in the schools. Apart from this Government will be prepared to revert to a certain extent to the permanent proportion of free or reduced fee studentships based on the principles applied to the scholarships recently sanctioned by Government. The main object of the permanent free or reduced fee studentships should be to assist boys of special promise, in the two categories recognized in the scholarship rules, to attend the Government high schools from lower secondary schools and to connect the Government high school, where it is retained not only with the talukas or subdivisions of the district; but also with any neighbouring districts in which there is no model Government school. It may be found that the best system of awarding the free studentships will be that of an examination on the lines of the scholarship examinations without charging any fee from the candidates. But on this point Government will await and consider your detailed proposals I am to add that the new arrangements should be introduced as soon as possible.

THE EXODUS TO SIMLA.

The *Pioneer* says :—Bombay has delivered herself on the exodus question with characteristic impartiality. Taking for her text the Secretary of State's intimation that the Viceroy and Council should stay in Calcutta till the middle of April and return early in November, the *Bombay Gazette* preaches a lengthy homily on the latter's climatic disabilities. It would be better for the Viceroy to bestow his attention on the martial races of the North-West or on "the Western people who appear destined to take the lead in the commercial, industrial and intellectual development of the Indian Continent." This modest description of Bombay is not at all sweetened by unkind remarks about "the debilitating effect of the climate of the half-reclaimed swamp on which Calcutta floats," or reminders that "the Bengali is what he is because of his climate." But there is much sound sense in our contemporary's discussion of the unpleasant future into which Lord Lansdowne may or may not plunge Only a gentleman completely unaccustomed to the beauties of Indian travelling could suggest a general post of Viceroy and Councillors through Bengal and up to Umballa in the middle of April, when "it is by no means unusual to find the thermometers in railway carriages 112deg. "This is understating the case. The thermometers can and do very frequently rise to 120deg. and it is not good for elderly gentlemen in the service of the State to inhabit such railway carriages for eight and forty hours. Nor is an additional nine or ten hours in a super-heated coffin called a dak-ghari likely to improve their views of administration or their bodily health. Of course we need not assume that Calcutta will this year be unfit for human habitation by the middle of April. Last year it was not till two months later that twenty-five Europeans were conveyed to the hospital suffering from heat-apoplexy; that the work of the High Court was brought to a deadlock; that the ice rose to eight annas a seer; and Judges and Barristers fled to Darjeeling rejoicing in an adjournment from the 23rd of June to the end of July. The closing weeks of June were a commentary writ in letters of fire on the qualifications of Calcutta as a place wherein to do decent work. Calcutta conveniently forgets these things, and clamours for the presence of the King simply because she is Calcutta. Larger-minded Bombay attacks the entire question of India's capital, and thinks that Poona would be "the more excellent way." Then it turns aside, most ungratefully, to lecture Lord Reay because he quits his intellectual, commercial and industrial leaders for Mahableshwar, and does not take "abath of life in the Bombay sea." Unless this pretty expression is to be taken metaphorically, a bath off the Bombay foreshore as so ably sketched by a free-penned Sanitary Commissioner would mean life in the next world rather than any prolonged stay in this. But there is no profit in inter-presidential gibes. The fact of the matter is this. Men of mature age, who have already made their record and exhausted themselves in the making, cannot be expected to stand up under the double strain of toil and climate, with profit either to the Empire or to themselves. Viceroys are not exported to amuse Calcutta. They come to attend strictly to business, and that business they contrive to transact with an averagely human amount of success between eight months of Simla and four of touring about the country. There is nothing in the wide world to stop them from remaining in Calcutta from January to December. For aught that can be foretold the present Viceroy may do so; but as long as Calcutta is what it is, there is small likelihood of his repeating the experiment.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 17.—General Municipal Elections in Bombay.
18.—Municipal Corporation.
21.—Municipal Corporation.
23.—Standing Committee. Municipal Corporation.
26.—Mr. Spencer's Balloon Ascent, Government House, Parel.
28.—Yacht Club Dance.
Feb. 2.—First Criminal Sessions.
6.—Election of Councillors by Chamber of Commerce.
8.—Sending in day, Bombay Art Exhibition.
11.—Yacht Club Dance. Yacht Club Regatta.
12.—Election of Councillors by Justices of the Peace. Yacht Club Regatta.
14.—Bazar at the Town Hall in aid of Wesleyan Fund for Military and Naval Church.
15.—Wesleyan Bazaar, Town Hall. Yacht Club, annual Meeting.
16.—Bazar at the Town Hall. Wesleyan Bazar Town Hall.
18.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre. Opening of Bombay Art Exhibition.
20.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
22.—Byculla Club Ball. —Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
23.—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
25.—Yacht Club Dance.
26.—Election of Councillors by Fellows of the University.
Mar. 2.—Bombay Races. Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
4.—Yacht Club Dance.
5.—Bombay Races.
7.—Bombay Races.
9.—Bombay Races.
16.—Annual Military Tournament, Western India Vol. Athletic Association.
18.—Yacht Club Dance. Annual Military Tournament.
April 8.—Yacht Club Dance.

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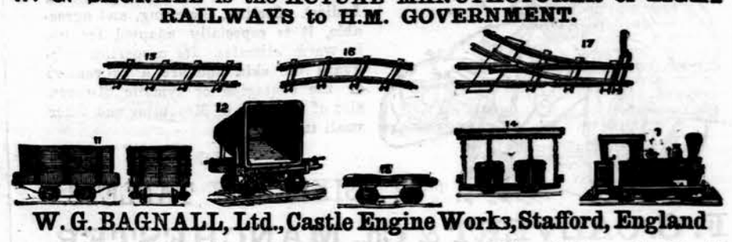
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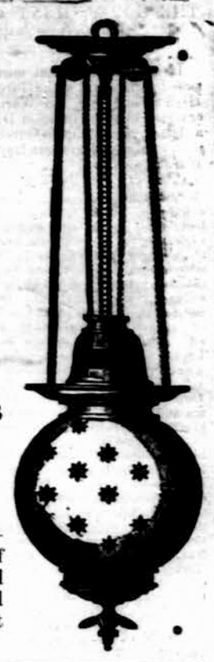

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